The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4442.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1865.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DR. KEYSER IS A PHYSICIAN OF over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia

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Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

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I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk; if I did, other Buchus would out-do yours; but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value; if they did, a copper cent would be worth more than a gold dollar.

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I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Penn.

AUG. 11, 1865.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

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From the Philadelphia Ledger.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16, 1861.

Our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, informs us that he contemplates removing to the City of New-York, with a view of enlarging his business. We have been acquainted with him for upward of ten years; have been pleased with his integrity and fair dealing. Commencing in a small way his articles must possess merit to insure the success he has met with, and from our acquaintance with him can confidently speak that we do not believe he is a man who would wish to impose on any one, much less the afflicted; and really in our own long business experience as an advertising medium, we have never heard of the success of any medicine without merit.

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From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, of June 20, 1864.

We are gratified to hear of the continued success in New-York of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 230 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his office and laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

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From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupies the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of POWERS & WEIGHTMAN, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown sts., Philadelphia.

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Remarks from Chemical Analysis.

After a careful analysis of Helmbold's Preparations they enjoy our utmost confidence. We consider them safe and reliable.

NEEVERS & YATES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1860.

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Boston Herald.

We do not like to advertise worthless wares, or articles calculated to deceive our readers; and when we see an advertiser like Mr. Helmbold, whom we have known for years, gradually extend his advertising from year to year until he becomes the largest advertiser in the United States, we are satisfied that the statements in regard to his articles *must be correct.*

The writer inserts the above, but would not do so were he not a stranger to many; and concludes by stating the names of his articles, and the diseases for which they have been used by many thousands with complete success.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
PREPARED BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
DRUGGIST, NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
AND
No. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST., Philadelphia, Penn.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

First Official Report of Major-Gen. Howard.

History of the Organization of the Bureau.

Minute Details of the Work Done and to be Done.

The Obstacles and Discouragements Encountered.

Important Recommendations for Future Action.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the President of the United States, the following report, called for by an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865:

In compliance with General Orders No. 91, current series, Adjutant-General's office, I relinquished command of the Army of the Tennessee, and assumed, as Commissioner, the direction and organization of this bureau.

The act of Congress, above referred to, charges me with "the supervision and management of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from rebel States, or from any district or territory embraced within the operations of the army, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the bureau, and approved by the President."

On entering upon the discharge of these duties, I separated the bureau into four divisions. One of lands; embracing abandoned, confiscated and those acquired by sale or otherwise. One of records; embracing official acts of the Commissioner, touching labor, schools, Quartermaster and Commissary supplies. Another of financial affairs, and the fourth, the Medical Department.

To each of these divisions I assigned an officer, and secured the required number of clerks by appointment and by detail from the ranks of the army.

You directed the building which I have used for an office, already under rent for military purposes, to be used by the bureau. The entire outfit was procured by requisition from the Quartermaster's Department.

Prior to any further action, I issued Circular No. 2, of May 19, 1865, as a kind of general exhibit of my purposes under the law.

Before the organization of the bureau, freedmen's affairs had been intrusted to Department Commanders, Treasury Agents, and other officers of the government. This occasioned a diversity of system in the different localities. Their operations were confined to points on the sea-coast, and to sections protected by our military forces, until the surrender of all the insurgent armies opened up the interior of the insurrectionary States. In fact, the work of surrender had not been completed, when I took the charge. Large accumulations of negroes, who had escaped from the enemy's lines, or who had followed our armies in our expeditions, were found at Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Wilmington, Newbern, the sea islands of South Carolina, Nashville, Vicksburgh, New-Orleans, and at many other points in the Southern States.

Superintendents of freedmen had worked, industriously, to prevent suffering, to regulate labor, and to introduce and sustain schools. Really wonderful results were accomplished, through the disinterested efforts of benevolent associations, working in conjunction with government agencies.

In order to encourage all that was being done in behalf of the freedmen and refugees, and to extend the same privileges throughout the interior of the States, and, further, with a view to settle the important question of labor as quickly as possible, I deemed it best to appoint the Assistant Commissioners, authorized by the law, and send them at once to their respective fields of duty. These appointments were made by detail from the army, with the exception of the Assistant Commissioner of Louisiana, who had been in the army, but whose term of service had expired. The appointment for Texas was delayed until official notice could be received as to the military situation in that State after LEE's and JOHNSTON's surrender became known.

I sent, however, my circular to the Department Commander, as soon as he had established his headquarters, with the request that he do everything necessary to protect the interests of the freedmen till an Assistant Commissioner should arrive.

The appointee for Texas, Gen. GREGORY, left for his post the latter part of July.

In order to confine myself to ten Assistant Commissioners, according to law, I gave one, Gen. RUFUS SAXTON, to South Carolina and Georgia; one, Gen. C. B. FISKE, to Kentucky and Tennessee, and one, Gen. J. W. SPRAGUE, to Missouri and Arkansas. The rest of the insurrectionary States had each one. Unfortunately, owing to severe sickness, Gen. SAXTON was absent for thirty days soon after his appointment.

Some of his agents, sent to Georgia, failed to establish any organization in that State, and numerous reports represented everything concerning the freedmen in very bad condition, except at Savannah and along the coast. I thought it advisable to diminish Gen. SAXTON's labor by sending an experienced officer to take the immediate charge of Georgia.

Just as far as the safety of the agents would allow, the Assistant Commissioner procured a citizen, or military officer, for each district, county or parish. The evident hostility of a portion of the citizens, and their ability, in the absence of troops and civil law, to outrage or take the life of an agent, hindered the extending of operations, except by occasional inspection by an officer, in connection with a patrol.

The principal reason for confining the organization of the bureau so much to military officers, arose from the omission, on the part of Congress, to make any specific appropriation to carry out the objects of the law. The manner in which certain expenses have been met, is shown under the head of finances.

So many benevolent associations were industriously establishing and aiding schools, often overlapping each other, and sometimes conflicting, that I resolved, for the benefit of the freedmen, to appoint a single School Superintendent for each State, who should be under the supervision and direction of the Assistant Commissioner.

Owing to the muster out of most of the volunteer army, I have not been able to secure the services of as many officers, for sub-agents, as were necessary, and frequently an officer detailed would be but a few days on duty before he had to be replaced.

Again, many officers have had the care of their company, or detachment, or other military duty imposed, besides that in my department.

Most of the Department Commanders have rendered me hearty support, and given every possible military aid. In every State, except one, the headquarters of the Assistant Commissioner and Department Commander are at the same place. Thus it will be seen that the Assistant Commissioner is the centre of the system for each State. Through his officers and agents he disseminates his orders, instructions and assistance to the freedmen and refugees, as well as the planters or property-holders connected with them. Appended, see list of Assistant Commissioners and stations.

LAND DIVISION.

Under this head I cannot do better than quote from the explicit report of Maj. FOWLER, who has the immediate change of the Land Division.

1. What Property is Under the Control of the Bureau?

"The act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, which establishes the bureau, intrusts it with the supervision and management of all abandoned lands, i. e., lands taken by the government while their lawful owner was voluntarily absent from them, engaged in arms, or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion.

On June 2, the President ordered all officers of the government, having property of the character specified in this act, to turn it over to this bureau. In compliance with this order, the Secretary of the Treasury, on June 27, issued a circular, directing his subordinates, who had in their possession, or under their control, any abandoned or confiscable lands, houses or tenements, to transfer them to some duly authorized officer of this bureau.

The greater portion of abandoned property in the insurrectionary districts, was held by Treasury Agents, and as the result of this order, the bureau came into possession, not only of abandoned lands, but of all abandoned real property, except such as was held by military authority, for strictly military purposes.

2. Nature of the Control of the Bureau over Abandoned Property.

With respect to abandoned lands, it was the evident intention of the act of March 3 to give the bureau control, solely for the purpose of assigning, leasing or selling them to refugees and freedmen. It was impracticable, however, to divide and assign them immediately. A great proportion of the lands as already under lease, given by the Treasury Agents, and good policy, as well as the necessities of the bureau, for which no appropriation had been made, demanded that all should be made immediately useful, and that none should remain unused and unproductive. In addition to the leases made by the Treasury officials, others were made by the bureau, which did not confine itself, in its choice of tenants, to the classes for whose relief the bureau was organized. With respect to the abandoned houses and tenements, turned over by the Treasury Department, the bureau had no choice, except to follow the course which the law had marked out for that department, namely: To take charge of, and lease such property for periods not exceeding twelve months. In determining its power over abandoned property, the bureau has considered, therefore, not only the provisions of the act of March 3, which gave it existence, but of such other acts as have given agents of the Treasury, and other departments, who have transferred property, control over it. These acts are regarded as giving the bureau every right to abandoned property which an actual owner could have, except, perhaps, the right of sale. It cannot convey a full and perfect title, in fee simple. But its right, in every way, to control the property, to lease it, and to take the rents and profits, is considered undeniable, so long as these acts remain law. For all practical purposes, the tenure of the bureau upon abandoned property has been considered as almost identical with an estate upon condition subsequent, that condition being the restoration of the property, by competent authority, to its former owner.

The leases of town property have, as a rule, been made from month to month. The rents exacted have been moderate, and based generally upon those demanded by the agents of the Treasury Department. Farms and plantations are let by the year for a portion of the crop, varying from one-tenth to one-twentieth.

From one to ten thousand acres in each of the several States have been used as colonies for vagrant and destitute freedmen. In South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, some land, the exact amount of which has not been reported, has been actually divided and assigned to freedmen, as contemplated in the act establishing the bureau. In these States the policy of setting apart lands for freedmen was initiated anterior to the establishment of the bureau, and under Field Order No. 15, issued by Major-Gen. SHERMAN. A comparatively insignificant amount of town property is used as quarters for teachers and officers connected with the bureau, and as hospitals. With these exceptions, all property in the hands of the bureau is held as a means of revenue.

3. Restoration of Property.

Shortly after the organization of the bureau, parties whose property was held by it, commenced to apply for restoration of their former rights. The policy first adopted by the bureau was to return estates to those only who could show constant loyalty, past as well as present—a loyalty which could not be established by the mere production of an oath of allegiance or amnesty. As the bureau held property by the authority of an act of Congress, for certain definite purposes, it was supposed that this tenure must continue to exist until those purposes were accomplished, that property must be surrendered only when it was evident that the control over it was unauthorized and improper.

This course did not meet with the approval of the President, who gave orders that a pardon, either by special warrant or the provisions of his amnesty proclamation, entitled the party pardoned to demand and receive immediate restoration of all his property, except such as had been actually sold under a decree of confiscation. Shortly after this decision was made known, Circular No. 15, dated Sept. 12, 1865, was issued from the bureau, and embodying the provisions of the act of Congress, establishing it, promulgated for the first time, definite rules regarding the restoration of this property to former owners.

Authority to restore was vested in the Assistant Commissioners of the bureau. They were directed to turn over, at once, all property held as abandoned, upon its appearing, to their satisfaction, that it did not fall within the terms of the definition laid down in the act approved July 2, 1864. They were also directed to restore property, when application was made for it, through the Superintendents of the districts in which it was situated, accompanied by proof of claimant's title, and of his pardon, either by special warrant or the terms of the proclamation of amnesty of May 29, 1865. It was provided, however, that land cultivated by refugees or freedmen should be retained until the growing crops were gathered, unless the owner made full compensation for the labor expended and its products.

Under the provisions of this circular, the work of restoration has progressed very rapidly, and it is probable that when the year terminates, little or no property will remain under control of the bureau. In the City of New-Orleans, property to the value of $800,000 had been restored at the close of September. In North Carolina about one-third of all in possession had been given up.

4.—Leases and Rents of Property Returned.

In all cases of restoration, it has been the plan of the bureau to protect in their posession lessees of property, who held leases from any authorized officer of the government. These leases were made and accepted, in good faith, by both parties. Congress authorized the agents of the government to give them, and its faith is pledged to their validity. It seems to be the clear duty of every officer, acting under that authority, to maintain and make efficient his acts done in compliance with it. If the restoration of property is to annul the leases upon it, that restoration should be delayed until the leases expire. It has been an invariable condition, in all orders of restoration, issued by this bureau, that all such contracts shall be respected.

As a rule, in cases of restoration on the ground of pardon, rents subsequent to the pardon are allowed to the claimant of property restored, when property is restored upon proof that it was not legally abandoned, a full restitution of rent is made, so far as practicable.

5.—Result of the Plan of Restoration.

The uncertainty of the tenure of the bureau over property, which is the immediate result of the policy of restoration adopted, has rendered the division and assignment of land to refugees and freedmen impracticable. Fortunately, experience seems to have shown that it is not a necessity. Difficulty has arisen from disappointing the natural and well-founded expectations of freedmen in this subject; but it has been overcome with comparative ease. Much embarrassment, and, in some instances, actual suffering has resulted from the restoration of property in use as offices, colonies of freedmen, and hospitals—and much more will result from the curtailment of the revenue of the bureau.

6.—Amount of Property held by the Bureau.

The tabular statement annexed presents all the statistics respecting the quantity of property in possession, and the quantity restored, which can be gained from the reports thus far furnished by the assistant commissioners of the bureau. About one-five hundreth (.002) only of the entire amount of land in the insurrectionary districts has ever been held, and had the plan of assigning it to freedmen been carried out, the bureau would have been unable to furnish an acre per family.

Tabular Statement of Property in the Possession of, and Restored by the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c.

STATES.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY NOW IN POSSESSION OF BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C.					AMOUNT OF PROPERTY RETURNED.	
	NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND.				Number of Pieces Town Property	Number of Acres Land	Number of Pieces Town Property
	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Unclassified	Aggregate			
Georgia and South Carolina	9,364	50,799	374,837	435,000	398		384
Kentucky and Tennessee	10,177	29,072	25,880	65,129	414		
Missouri and Arkansas	18,736			18,736	72		
Alabama			2,116	2,116	13		
Virginia	2,625	49,110	23,918	75,653	24	26,730	310
North Carolina	4,868	9,207	22,267	36,342	112	50,029	287
Mississippi and Louisiana	50,751	4	8,525	59,280	52	11,411	60
Louisiana	62,528			62,528	501		136
Maryland and Virginia	2,282	5,027	6,497	13,806			
Florida							
Texas							
Totals	161,331	142,219	464,040	768,590	1,596	88,170	1,177

THE SEA ISLAND REPORT.

I will here attach my report in full, with reference to lands embraced under Gen. SHERMAN's Field Orders of Jan. 16, 1865:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: In accordance with General Orders No. 145, War Department, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 145.—Whereas certain tracts of land, situated on the coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, at the time for the most part vacant, were set apart by Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN's Special Field Order No. 15, for the benefit of refugees and freedmen that had been congregated by the operations of war, or had been left to take care of themselves by their former owners; and, whereas, an expectation was thereby created that they would be able to retain possession of said lands; and, whereas, a large number of the former owners are earnestly soliciting the restoration of the same, and promising to absorb the labor and care for the freedmen—

It is ordered, That Major-Gen. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, proceed to the several above-named States, and endeavor to effect an arrangement mutually satisfactory to the freedmen and land-owners, and make report. And in case a mutually satisfactory arrangement can be effected, he is duly empowered and directed to issue such orders as may become necessary, after a full and careful investigation of the interests of the parties concerned.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I proceeded to Charleston, S. C., reaching there Oct. 17. After conversing with Gen. SAXTON, the Assistant Commissioner, and with the land-owners, I resolved to go to Edisto, as soon as the people could be convened at some central point. Thursday, Oct. 19, accompanied by several officers, and the representative of the Edisto planters, Mr. WILLIAM WHALEY, I met the freedmen at a large church on the island. The rumor had already reached the freedmen that I proposed to restore the lands, and evidences of dissatisfaction and sorrow were manifested from every part of the assembly. I explained what I believed to be the wishes of the President, as set forth in his interview with me just before leaving Washington, and as embodied in my instructions above recorded. The people chose a committee of three of their number, and to them I submitted the propositions to which the land-owners were willing to subscribe. The committee said that on no condition would the colored people be willing to work for their former owners under overseers as before, but if they could rent the lands of them, they would consent in other respects to arrangements proposed. Some would work for wages, but the general feeling seemed to be that they ought to be allowed to rent the lands.

By a unanimous vote, it was agreed that the matter be left to my decision, as to whether restoration should be made, and as to the conditions.

After careful consideration, I deemed it advisable to take course as follows:

1. Constitute a board of Supervisors in which the government, the planter and the freedman had each a representative for the adjustment of contracts and cases of difficulty.

Each land-owner was required to sign an obligation, after which the order of restoration was to be issued.

Capt. KETCHUM accompanied me to Savannah, and met several of the planters interested in lands held under Gen. SHERMAN's Order, and was instructed by me to see that the interests of the freedmen were so protected as not to deprive them of homes.

I passed from Georgia to Fernandina, Florida, and thence to Jacksonville, explaining in the best manner I could the objects of my mission to both the planters and the freedmen.

Circular 15, from this bureau, approved by the President, had already occasioned the restoration of a great proportion of the lands held as abandoned in different parts of the United States, and as Gen. SHERMAN's S. F. O., No. 16, hereto attached, required the confirmation of the President before any show of title could be given to the freedmen—the land owners claimed the benefits of the same Circular 15.

On arriving at Mobile I received the following telegram from yourself:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1865.

To Major-General Howard:

I do not understand that your orders require you to disturb the Freedmen in the possession at present, but only ascertain whether a just, mutual agreement can be made between the pardoned owners and the Freedmen, and if it can, then carry it into effect.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

I at once sent the following dispatch to Capt. KETCHUM:

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
MOBILE, ALA., Nov. 4, 1865.

Capt. A. P. Ketchum, Charleston, S. C.,
(Care of Gen. Rufus Saxton,)

Dispatch of Secretary received. Be sure to have the supervising boards constituted for each locality, before anything else is done. They can aid in making the agreement referred to by Mr. STANTON.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner.

Believing that if an agreement, mutually satisfactory, could possibly be made, this would be the best mode of procuring the arrangement.

The course I had pursued I endeavored briefly to apprise you of on the receipt of the above dispatch from your office, by a telegram from Mobile, which is as follows:

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 3, 1863.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: Your dispatch intended for me at Charleston, reached me here. I set Capt. A. P. KETCHUM at work to make formal restoration to the pardoned, provided they comply with Circular 15, and provided they signed an obligation which I drew up as nearly satisfactory to all parties as anything I could arrange. I gave the freedmen a Supervising Board to guard their interests.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner.

I have the honor to submit this report for the consideration of yourself and the Executive under whose express orders I was acting.

It is exceedingly difficult to reconcile the conflicting interests now arising with regard to lands that have been so long in the possession of the government as those along the coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. I would recommend that the attention of Congress be called to the subject of this report at as early a day as possible, and that these lands, or a part of them, be purchased by the United States with a view to the rental and subsequent sale to the freedmen. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, O. O. HOWARD, Major-Gen., Commissioner.

In Virginia quite an amount of land was libeled, and about to be sold by the Marshal just previous to the establishment of the bureau, when the sales were suspended by the Secretary of War, in order that these lands might be turned over to the bureau, for the benefit of the freedmen. I claimed that these lands, which had been condemned to sale, though not actually sold, were, already, the property of the government, and objected, to his Excellency, the President, against the insertion of the word "sold," in the definition of confiscated property. The President referred the matter to the Attorney-General, whereupon, finally, the word "sold" was inserted.

This decision necessitated the restoration of all the property, where the sale had been suspended. I have been very desirous of conforming to the letter of the law, in setting apart lands, but was unwilling to do so before it became probable that they could be retained. In this way, much disappointment and suffering would be avoided.

The freedmen were so eager for the possession of land, and so likely, without that possession, in fact, or in prospect, to be obliged to leave their present homes, that I made the following proposition through yourself:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: The matter of imposing some conditions in the cases of pardoning those who have lands already under cultivation by freedmen, for the benefit of this class of persons, having been presented to me, by the Attorney-General, and a plan having been suggested by a distinguished officer of the army, which I heartily indorsed, I deem it best to combine these suggestions in the following proposals, to wit:

1. That hereafter pardons of the President of the United States, extended to those who have been excepted, in his proclamation of May 29, 1865, having more than $20,000 worth of property, be conditioned by specific stipulation in each individual case; that the land-owner agree to set apart, and grant title, in fee simple, to each head of family, of his former slaves, a homestead, varying in extent from five to ten acres, to be secured against alienation during the lifetime of the grantee. The location, precise extent, and other details, to be determined by three referees, two to be chosen by the interested parties, each selecting one, and the two a third.

2. That other persons, not land-owners, be conditioned according to their several circumstances by equivalent or proper stipulation, to be determined by a committee of three, appointed by the President.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner.

I felt quite sanguine that this course would produce contentment among the freedmen, and afford an example to other land-owners, beside those affected by it. My proposition may have come too late for adoption, for already quite a number of land-owners had been pardoned.

RECORDS—OF LABOR.

By Circular No. 5, I empowered the Assistant Commissioners to do everything possible to "quicken and direct the industry of the refugees and freedmen, that they and their communities may do all that can be done for the season, already so far advanced, to prevent starvation and suffering, and promote good order and prosperity. * * * *

"Negroes must be free to choose their own employers, and be paid for their labor. Agreements should be free, bona fide acts, and approved by proper officers, and their inviolability enforced on both parties. The old system of overseers, tending to compulsory, unpaid labor, and acts of cruelty and oppression, is prohibited."

In consequence of the varied operations of our armies, detachments of troops moving over nearly every county of the insurrectionary States, carrying to the negroes the knowledge of their freedom, the whole Southern country, even in the interior, had its labor more or less deranged. I received letters from every part of the country urging me to try and settle this question, by fixing prices and exercising power, in one way or another, over the laborer, to the end that he might be forced to work.

I did not assent to these propositions, but gave in Circular No. 11, dated July 12, 1865, more specific regulations, with regard to contracts. I did not compel these contracts, but advised them, hoping, in that way, to secure quiet and order, and the necessary sustenance. In this circular, I cautioned my officers against any substitute, whatever, for slavery; deprecated such public addresses as were calculated to create discontent, but required them to make a careful summary of the principles, laws and regulations of the bureau, to be publicly and privately read throughout their respective districts.

As a general rule, the circulars and orders of the Assistant Commissioners were excellent, and in full accordance with the principles I had enunciated.

With regard to prices of labor, as I anticipated, experience has shown that it is better to leave them to be regulated by the demand.

Minimum rates might serve to protect the freedmen in many cases, but, in scarcely any place could he have exceeded those rates after they were once established.

By fixing prices for the able-bodied, it is impossible to discriminate sufficiently with regard to the difference of skill and ability amongst that class.

Finding the plantation negroes inclined to leave their homes, and go to the cities, villages and military posts, with no good prospect of work or support, I deemed it best to have the agents at those places adopt a system like the ordinary intelligence office, and use every effort in their power to procure good places, where they could find support, in whole or in part, for those who then came together.

Industrial schools, established by benevolent associations, were encouraged to aid in the absorption of this class of refugees.

Government farms, under charge of officers of the bureau, and those farms that had been set apart, or allotted, according to the laws, have subserved the purpose of absorbing the surplus population.

Still, however, there were authentic complaints of idleness, for which no remedy seemed to exist. I directed that the vagrant laws of the respective States, so far as they applied to whites, be extended to freedmen; where this law authorized corporeal punishment, it was modified by the Assistant Commissioner.

The wording of the law, establishing this bureau, gave rise to the idea that the lands of disloyal owners would be divided among the freedmen.

Soldiers, colored and white, and others, at one time spread, and, doubtless, magnified the same report, till the belief became quite prevalent, in the interior of the Southern States, that the Government intended, at Christmas or New Year, to effect this division.

My impression is that many speculators, who desired to cheapen the lands, helped on these stories. The freedmen became suddenly very averse to making any contracts or agreement with the property-holders for the coming year. Even the correction of false reports does not always produce a willingness to enter into contracts. My agents have striven to disabuse the minds of the freedmen of impressions so detrimental to their interests, urging them to secure places of support, and sifting them to get fair wages. My objection to the system I have been obliged to adopt, has been its tendency to check individuality, not sufficiently encouraging self dependency; but in process of time, as property shall change hands, and the larger estates be broken up, the necessity for so generally applying contracts will be obviated. Meanwhile, education, unhindered, will work wonders to stimulate individual enterprise. The results of our present system of free labor will appear in my remarks upon each State, and more fully in the reports of the respective Assistant Commissioners.

Of Schools.—I found many schools already in existence in those localities that had been, for some time, within the lines of our armies; these were established and maintained, to a great extent, by benevolent associations of the North. There were, however, extensive Government schools in several of the Southern States. Both classes have been encouraged and aided as far as it was possible, and a large number of self-supporting schools, established by the officers and agents of the bureau. Under the head of "Organization," I gave the method of superintending the schools that was adopted by the bureau. In many parts of the country, the hostility of the white people to the schools has been undisguised, and every effort has been made to get the buildings used for school purposes away from the teachers. It is difficult to describe the odium with which the excellent self-denying school-teachers are met; doubtless the treatment to which they are subjected arises, in part, from the feelings engendered by war, but it is mostly due to prejudice against educating the blacks, and the belief that the teachers are fostering social equality. It is right, however, to say that there are many Southern men who earnestly advocate the introduction of schools, and several churches have established them in connection with their organizations.

Of Quartermaster's Supplies.—From section 2 of the law establishing the bureau, specific authority is derived for issuing certain Quartermaster's stores, such as clothing and fuel for the destitute; these were furnished upon my requisition by the orders of the Secretary of War.

During the war, many of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department were detached as Superintendents of Freedmen, accounting through their Chief to the Quartermaster-General. These officers were, many of them, transferred to me with the public property they had on hand.

I deemed it best that the Quartermasters detailed should keep up a connection with their own departments, as is done in the Ordinance and Engineer Corps, but this system has not worked well at a distance from Washington. My officers and agents have complained everywhere of their inability to procure offices, fuel, quarters, stationery and other stores upon their requisitions, without the special order of the Secretary of War. This embarrassment has arisen from the absolute dependence of this bureau upon other bureaus of the War Department, there being no appropriation of funds

I recommended the meeting of the wants of the destitute refugees and freedmen by the issue of such Quartermaster's stores as were on hand and could be spared, upon which request was based General Orders, No. 147, War Department, current series, confining the clothing and equipage to those unfit for use to troops. This order will relieve the Assistant Commissioners of much difficulty, and afford a partial remedy for the great destitution without special cost. The great proportion of supplies to the destitute have been furnished through the Commissary and Medical Departments.

OF TRANSPORTATION.

As soon as the war closed, white refugees from every part of the South, sought, immediately, to return to their former homes.

As early as May 30th, I made provision as follows: "Loyal refugees, who have been driven from their homes, will, on their return, be protected from abuse, and the calamities of their situation relieved as far as possible. If destitute, they will be aided with transportation and food when deemed expedient while *in transitu*, returning to their former homes."

This order was approved by the President, and my requisitions were honored by the Quartermaster's Department. In consequence of abuses, it was found necessary, subsequently, to restrict the order to cases where humanity evidently demanded the transportation. About 2,085 whites, men, women and children, were transported from different portions of the Northern States to the South. This work has now nearly ceased. The same principle applied to colored refugees. The total number transported, men, women and children, is 1,946.

I believe it to be a matter of economy to the government to remove dependents, when possible, to places where they could support themselves. Upon my request, General Orders No. 138 were issued. This will enable the Assistant Commissioner to reduce the surplus population of the cities, villages, and other places where refugees and freedmen have gathered during the war.

Benevolent associations were aided, very freely, with transportation for teachers, agents, subsistence, books and other stores, during the progress of the war. I could find no War Department orders authorizing this action, and, by your advice and direction, had the matter regulated by the same general order, No. 138, confining transportation of teachers and agents to government transports and military railroads, and providing the manner in which stores and school-books necessary to the subsistence, comfort and instruction of the dependent refugees and freedmen might be transported.

As there are now no military railroads and few transports, the aid to teachers and benevolent associations is practically cut off.

The law directed the immediate and temporary supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, and their wives and children. The issues, when I took charge, were very large, and the idea seemed to prevail throughout large companies of freedmen and poor white refugees that they were to be the permanent recipients of food, whereupon the following directions were drawn up:

"Relief establishments will be discontinued as speedily as the cessation of hostilities and the return of industrial pursuits will permit. Great discrimination will be observed in administering relief, so as to include none that are not absolutely necessitous and destitute."

In order to carry out these instructions, special rules were adopted according to circular No. 8, from this bureau, and agreed to by the Commissary-General.

Comparing my report for September with his for the August preceding, with the understanding that the Commissary Department has cut off all issues to whites, I find a reduction in one month of 42,423 daily rations to whites, and 30,746 reduction of the same to blacks, making a total reduction of 73,169. My own reports for August are not full enough to make anything but a comparative estimate, according to my own records.

The Commissary Department doubtless issues more or less to persons outside of the army, as well as through this bureau, so that the accuracy of this reduction cannot be fully relied on. Yet I am convinced that from fifty to seventy-five thousand full rations will meet the demands of the dependents, white and black, for the month of November.

The Commissary-General's total persons to whom issues without the army were made at the end of August, is as follows: Whites, 57,360; colored, 90,637; Indians, 123; total, 148,120.

As considerable complaint arose with regard to gratuitous issues of rations, the following extract from Circular No. 7, is submitted:

"Rations will not be gratuitously issued to teachers of refugees or freedmen, or to other persons voluntarily laboring for the benefit of such persons; but such teachers as are authorized by the Assistant Commissioners of this bureau, while actually on duty in their fields of labor, may purchase rations of the government under precisely the same rules that apply to such purchase when made by commissioned officers of the army.

In the vicinity of Norfolk and Fortress Monroe rations were issued for the most part to the dependents in hospitals and to the wives and children of soldiers. The same is true of Roanoke Isand and Newbern. The great number of refugee negroes thrown upon Gen. SAXTON's care late in the season necessitated aid of this kind until crops could be raised.

A lien was taken upon the crops for repayment, but I have relieved this lien wherever the operation of Circular No. 15 and other orders has deprived the people of lands for which they expected a possessory title under Gen. Sherman's Field Order of January 15, 1865.

Precisely the same principles have been applied in the Mississippi valley and elsewhere; that is, those able to work and support themselves, have been obliged to refund; but, the orphan children in asylums, the sick in hospitals and the helpless have been fed. Still my agents were so instructed as to hold each estate, county district, parish or town, responsible for its own poor and wherever it was possible, aid has been demanded and secured from this quarter. It is right to say that the planters have as a general rule taken care of those poor and helpless that remained on their plantations. Some have angrily driven them away, but this is not the general rule.

The following table will give an idea of the issues so far as reported for the month of September:

Consolidated monthly report of the number of rations issued to refugees and freedmen, (dependent) in the different districts and States respectively, for the month ending Sept. 30, 1865.

DISTRICTS.	No. Rations Issued to Refugees	No. Rations Issued to Freedmen	Total No. of Rations Issued
North Carolina	420	136,930	137,350
Virginia	....	275,887	275,887
District Columbia	217	31,547	31,764
Texas	....	35	35
Louisiana	....	55,186	55,186
Missouri and Arkansas	309,456	161,766	471,222
Kentucky and Tennessee	....	66,750	66,750
Mississippi	11,766	68,355	80,121
Georgia and South Carolina	2,913	197,349	200,262
Alabama	45,771	36,295	82,066
Grand total	370,543	1,030,100	1,400,643

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

In order to systematize financial matters, I placed at the head of this division, Lieut.-Col. GEO. W. BALLOCH, detailed from the Subsistence Department. In addition to his duties as chief financial agent, he has aided me in commissary matters. I take pleasure in embodying his clear and able report, in my own, as follows:

Congress, when it created the bureau, made no appropriation to defray its expenses; it has, however, received funds from miscellaneous sources, as the following report will show.

In several of the States, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri and the District of Columbia—the interests of the freedmen were under the control of military officers assigned by the War Department, previous to the organization of this bureau. Their accounts became naturally absorbed in the accounts of the bureau, and the following report embraces all the receipts and expenditures in all States now under control of the bureau, since Jan. 1, 1865.

RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand Jan. 1, 1865, and received since, to Oct. 31, 1865:

From Freedmen's Fund	$466,028 35
From Retained Bounties	115,236 49
From Clothing, Fuel and Subsistence	7,704 21
From Farms	76,709 12
From Rents of Buildings	56,012 42
From Rents of Lands	125,521 00
From Quartermaster's Department	12,200 00
From Conscript Fund	13,498 11
From Schools (tax and tuition)	34,486 58
Total received	$907,396 28

EXPENDITURES.

Freedmen's Fund	$8,009 14
Clothing, Fuel and Subsistence	75,504 05
Farms	40,069 71
Household Furniture	2,904 90
Rents of Buildings	11,470 88
Labor by Freedmen and other employes	237,097 62
Repairs of Buildings	19,518 46
Contingent expenses	46,328 07
Rents of Lands	300 00
Internal Revenue	1,379 86
Conscript Fund	6,515 37
Transportation	1,445 51
Schools	27,819 80
Total expended	$478,363 17

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount received	$907,396 28
Total amount expended	478,363 17
Balance on hand, Oct. 31, 1865	429,033 11
Deduct the amount held as retained bounties	115,236 49
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1865, available to meet liabilities	313,796 62

The term "Freedmens' Fund," embraces money received from tax on colored employes, tax on cotton fines in provost courts, donations, &c.

The amount held as retained bounties cannot properly be considered as funds of the bureau, as it is merely held in trust for colored soldiers or their families, in accordance with General Order No. 90, Department Virginia and North Carolina, Current Series, 1864.

GEO. W. BALLOCH,
Brevet-Col. and C. S. V.,
Chief Accounting and Disbursing Officer.

My regulations governing officers under accountability are the same, substantially, as in the Quartermaster's Department. In Circular No. 5, Assistant Commissioners were instructed as follows:

This bureau being in the War Department, all rules and regulations governing officers under acccountability for property, apply as set forth in the "Revised Regulations of the Army."

All other persons in the service of the bureau are also subject to military jurisdiction.

The breaking up of the old plantation system has necessarily left the sick with little or no medical provision except that existing among the freedmen themselves. As soon as they earn money, and become better versed than now in the ordinary means of self support, they will doubtless secure the necessary aid.

The medical officers of this bureau, at the best, can afford but partial relief.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Of Justice.—As all matters relating to refugees and freedmen, were committed to my supervision and management by the law, and as the old civil codes in the several insurrectionary States had become practically null and void, so far as they related to the negro, it became necessary to lay down some general rule for the officers of the bureau, concerning the administration of justice. At first I confined myself to the following instructions:

VI. Simple good faith, for which we hope on all hands from those concerned in the passing away of slavery, will especially relieve the Assistant Commissioners in the discharge of their duties toward the freedmen, as well as promote the general welfare. The Assistant Commissioners will everywhere declare and protect their freedom, as set forth in the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress.

VII. In all places where there is an interruption of civil law, or in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress, disregard the negro's right to justice before the laws, in not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen being committed to this bureau, the Assistant Commissioners will adjudicate, either themselves or through officers of their appointment, all difficulties arising between negroes themselves or between negroes and whites or Indians, except those in military service, so far as recognizable by military authority, and not taken cognizance of by the other tribunals, civil or military, of the United States.

On the latter paragraph was based the reference of freedmen's cases to provost and freedmen's courts.

The provost courts were established generally by the Department Commander, and cases passed through him for revision. In the great majority of instances that have come to my knowledge, these courts have decided fairly; but there are some exceptions, where officers composing them, having the infectious prejudice against the negro, have discriminated very much against his interest, and meted out to those who abused him, either by extortion or violence, punishments in no way commensurate with the offences.

The freedmen's courts have been constituted wholly or partially of officers of the bureau. It was impossible to multiply such courts, on account of the scarcity of officers. I therefore resorted to the practice of associating civilians with these officers for the settlement of minor cases, and with limited powers as to punishment, in no case exceeding one hundred dollars' fine, or thirty days' imprisonment.

In Alabama, the offer was extended by the Assistant Commissioner to the Provisional Governor to make of the civil courts of his appointment, freedmen's courts, provided the Judges would accept such recognition. Nearly all in the State did so. I approved of this action believing it to be necessary to test the civil Judges as to their disposition to do justice to the freedmen. The agents of the bureau were required to act as far as possible as the advocates of the freedmen in these courts and the right to withdraw recognition was in the hands of the Assistant Commissioner.

Favorable reports have come from nearly every quarter of the State, yet grave abuses have been complained of from the courts in the northern sections bordering upon Tennessee and Georgia.

By the means referred to, the freedmen have been allowed suits and testimony in Alabama. A similar course was pursued in Mississippi, but with partial success. In Louisiana, suits and testimony were already allowed under the State Government, and the civil courts have been tried to some extent in that State. Recently, civil magistrates have received recognition by the Assistant Commissioner in Georgia, with similar directions and restrictions to those in Alabama. In South Carolina, the Military Division Commander, Gen. MEADE, took the matter out of my hands, making an arrangement with the Provisional Governor that freedmen's cases should be brought before provost courts. In the other States, action has been much the same as in Alabama and Mississippi, excepting in Virginia, where the State officials could not, under their State Constitution, serve as United States officers. I would call your special attention to these courts in the several insurrectionary States, called into existence by the pressure of necessity, and easily transferable to State tribunals as soon as the States shall have met the requirements of the General Government, and become prepared to administer equal justice. It would seem best, however, to have some provision of law extending United States jurisdiction to the freedmen, while they remain wards of the government. Freedmen's United States Courts to exist for a term of years, would be a very effective instrument to relieve these people from the injustice incident to a forced emancipation; I mean on the part of those who have fought against emancipation and are too full of prejudices and ignorance to believe in freedom.

I have interfered as little as possible with subjects like marriage, paupers, apprenticeship of orphan minors, etc., yet have directed the Assistant Commissioners to extend the State laws made for the whites as far as practicable to the freedmen. In fact, it is the easiest and best way possible to solve every troublesome problem proposed relating to negroes by the time-honored rules established by wise legislation for other people. Marriages have been carefully registered in every State, and quite a large number of orphans have been apprenticed in different parts of the United States to people of good character, and under humane and liberal regulations. Should the care of all the paupers of freedmen be thrown upon the General Government, it will be necessary to use some of the public lands for relief farms, and to rent or purchase farms in the counties or districts inhabited by the freedmen. Eventually, the freedmen themselves will be able to sustain this expense, but not now. Without doubt the property of the district, county, or town, should by some means be made to defray it. I urge attention to this subject, especially as there is danger that during the coming Winter a large number of dependents, old men, women and children, may be left by former masters to shift for themselves, and unless allowed to suffer, become a tax to the General Government.

There are hospitals in Washington and Alexandria, and at Freedmen's Village, where all patients, absolutely destitute, are treated. Out-door physicians attend those who can be partially cared for at their homes.

Five intelligence offices are in operation, where employed freedmen are furnished situations. A great number have thus found employment.

Many complaints have been received of abuses committed in Maryland. The apprenticeship laws of that State allow many harsh proceedings, as the law does not admit colored testimony. All that could be has been done in these cases. The government farms in Maryland have been successfully managed. Thirteen hundred acres have been cultivated. Wheat, corn and tobacco comprise the principal crops.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In addition to the information derived through correspondence with Assistant Commissioners, I have the reports of inspectors and also the criticisms of military officers referred to me from other bureaux.

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 501, from the President, requiring a personal inspection and correction of abuses in the Southern States, I visited Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, and then returned, reaching Washington Nov. 18. I have sent special inspectors Col. C. H. HOWARD and Lieut.-Col. STRONG (each being Brigadier-General by brevet,) to visit those localities that I could not reach in person from want of time before the meeting of Congress. The reports of these inspections would be too extended to be embodied in this. I will simply add the general conclusion to which I have come.

I. That free labor, notwithstanding the sudden emancipation, and the thousands of causes of disturbance incident to the war, will prove successful; but in order to hasten this result, every effort must be made by officers of the government and all others concerned to secure confidence between the holders of property and the freedmen, and to restore that confidence wherever it has been impaired. On the part of the freedmen, they are looking for justice and privileges with perhaps too exalted notions; yet their confidence cannot be obtained without a reasonable extension to them of the rights and privileges of free men. On the part of the property holders, great complaint is made of want of security of labor, the majority seeking some compulsory process; that is, some substitute for slavery. There are so many examples of complete success of free labor that I bring them as an answer to such complaints, and I believe that the causes of complaint are due as much to the prejudice of the employer, and want of practical knowledge of any other system than the one under which he has been brought up, as to the ignorance and suspicion of the laborer.

I therefore earnestly advocate equality before the law, trusting to time and education to overcome prejudice and ignorance.

II. That this bureau, or some substitute for it, of a national character, will have to be continued for the following reasons:

1. It will require at least a year from January, 1866, to bring to a close the land division, whatever disposition is made of the lands. The faith of the government having been pledged as to leases and contracts for the coming year, it would be unwise to commit them to any State agencies.

2. The government has set the slaves free and bound itself to make that freedom an undisputed fact. Some guarantee, beyond any existing ordinance in any State I visited, is essential to secure the actual and continuous protection of life and property to the freedmen. Where legislation is constrained, as it now is in the Southern States, for the most part, from several causes, there is danger of the statute law being in advance of public sentiment, so that where there is the most liberality, ill consequences would be likely to result, if government protection should be immediately withdrawn.

Where the bureau fails to afford this protection, it is yet a means of exposing to the government, and to the public, acts of injustice and oppression, and in this way it affords a moral check against their commission.

3. A want of mutual confidence between the white employers and the colored employes actually exists to a large extent. This can usually be traced to circumstances connected with the war, and it is increased by the peculiar prejudices and education of all persons under the slavery system.

The bureau officers actually do restore this confidence, as a general rule, when fairly met.

With scarcely any exceptions, the freedmen expressed the utmost confidence in its agents, and are only alienated where agents prove themselves untrue to their interests.

Wherever the planters have taken advantage of the aid afforded by the bureau, the best results have followed. This work will require time for its completion.

4. Education is absolutely essential to the freedmen to fit them for their new duties and responsibilities. I find many enlightened and learned men in every State advocating the necessity and wisdom of establishing a system of education; yet I believe the majority of the white people to be utterly opposed to educating the negroes. The opposition is so great that the teachers, though they may be the purest of Christian people, are nevertheless visited publicly and privately with undisguised marks of odium. This bureau fearlessly superintends and fosters these schools, which, it is believed, will in time, by their success and good influence, bring over all fair men, at least, to their support.

5. Every colored man I met, of any considerable intelligence, plead earnestly for the continuance of the bureau, as his only hope of justice and privilege correspondent to the necessities of his new position. Therefore I should fear an almost universal disturbance among the freedmen as a consequence of its removal, till society had become more settled and State action more liberal than at present.

6. The absolutely indigent, as orphans, sick, aged and infirm persons, now aided by the bureau, have no present prospect of local aid.

7. The large accumulations of freedmen from the different States in certain localities, though very much reduced in numbers, will require a United States Agency to separate the freedmen and find them homes or places of labor.

8. The poor, white refugees, disturbed and impoverished by the operations of war, are yet, in some States, in extreme need. A liberal construction of the term refugees will enable the government to relieve the pressing want sure to exist in Georgia and Alabama during the coming Winter.

9. The bureau, with its agencies, affords a means of constant and reliable information essential to Congressional and Executive action, till the hostility against the government shall have more completely subsided, till free labor shall become more palatable, and till the rights of negroes to full protection by the laws becomes more generally believed in than now appears.

10. The bureau, in conjunction with the military force, is at present a means of encouraging immigration to the different Southern States. Union men of the South, and Northern men now residing there, have expressed their utmost fear lest the War Department should withdraw its agencies, asserting that the state of society is such that they could not remain in the South with safety. Quite a number have urged me with all their might to do what I could to prevent such withdrawal.

This fear is doubtless much exaggerated, and probably based on the unusually large criminal list, yet it does exist. Every possible material interest now favors such immigration.

III. That the present organization of the Bureau, with the understanding that it is not to be permanent, is as good as any I could suggest, except as to the subject of Freedmen's Court, and the employment of civil agencies. Many of the sub-agents, who are absolutely essential at present to aid in regulating labor and perform such other duties as are devolved upon them, could be selected from the county or district requiring such officer, from the citizens, receiving compensation from fees, provided there were law for this action. Should this course be deemed inexpedient and not be authorized by law, the Bureau may have sufficiently large appropriations to admit of employing civil agents.

If the Veteran Reserve Corps be retained, many of its officers who have been partially disabled, and who would, if discharged, receive a pension from the government, could be detailed to this duty, without detriment to the general service.

IV. That in consequence of the emancipation relieving the master of the direct responsibility to care for the aged, the infirm and the helpless negroes, and observing how imperfectly the family relation has existed among them, in some States their marriage not having the sanction of law; some general system of providing for this class will be necessary, while the freedmen are regarded as wards of the government; something beyond the scope of the present law establishing the bureau.

V. That to render any portion of the dependents able to take advantage of the homestead law in Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, or where there are available public lands, aid will have to be furnished them in the shape of transportation, temporary food and shelter, and implements of husbandry.

VI. That in order to place education on a firmer basis than it now is, it would be well to devote those funds raised during the war, under the Treasury laws, for the benefit of freedmen, to securing sites and buildings for school purposes in the different States, to be held as United States property, until the people in turn shall be able to repurchase the same; school buildings should not be exclusively for freedmen; for any aid given to educate the numerous poor white children of the South will be most important, and conducive to the object our government has in view, I mean the harmony, the elevation and prosperity of our people. Industrial schools and orphan asylums could be provided for in the same way. These funds would at best be but a meagre amount for such a work, yet they would give an impulse in the locality where expended.

VII. That joint companies, whose object shall be to aid the poor blacks and whites in the rental, purchase and settlement of land, should be encouraged by the government, and that the rights of the freedmen to rent and purchase real property should be guaranteed to them beyond question.

VIII. That in case this Bureau be continued, it would be well to fix definitely upon the conditions that should govern the withdrawal of its agents from any district, county, or state; also, to prescribe explicity the duties and powers of this agency in the States where it shall exist, and especially in those "within the territory embraced in the operations of the army," but which have not been declared in insurrection. Many perplexing questions have arisen in Maryland and Kentucky, and greater conflicts of authority are anticipated in the reorganized States, whenever the Provisional government and United States forces shall be withdrawn.

IX. That since the present law expires by its own limitation, one year after the close of the war, and since the circumstances attending its inception have altogether changed, I would recommend through you, Sir, a complete remodeling or revision of that law, should it be deemed best to continue this branch of your Department.

It is estimated that the amount required for the expenditures of the Bureau for the fiscal year commencing January, 1866, will be $11,745,050. This sum is requisite for the following purposes:

Salaries of Assistant, and Sub-Assistant Commissioners	$147,500
Salaries of Clerks	82,800
Stationary and Printing	63,000
Quarters and Fuel	15,900
Clothing for distribution	1,750,000
Commissary Stores	4,106,250
Medical Department	500,000
Transportation	1,980,000
School Superintendents	21,600
Sites for School-Houses and Asylums	3,000,000
Telegraphing	18,000

In closing this report, permit me to say that the officers of my staff, whom you permitted me to retain, have rendered incalculable service by their diligence and unabated interest in the work assigned them, and that almost without exception I have found the officers and agents here and in the different States performing their delicate and trying duties with ability and fidelity.

I do not feel that the difficult problems given me have been solved, nor do I hope for complete and satisfactory results in the work of this bureau. Yet I firmly believe that the same just God that conducted us to freedom, will so continue to direct us that we shall be able to keep the pledge we have made, that that freedom shall be a substantial reality.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner.

STRONG DIVORCE CASE.

EVIDENCE OF DETECTIVE ARTHUR JONES.

Police Testimony About the House in Waverley Place.

It all Turns on a "Little Dutchman Only 16 Years Old."

A Witness Paid $62 for a Week's Attendance.

CLOSE OF THE DEFENCE.

Rebutting Testimony to be Offered To-day.

Before Judge Garvin and a Jury.

The fourth week of the Strong case waxes big with interest. Yesterday Attorney-General John Cochrane, Gen. P. M. Wetmore, Isaiah Rynders, and other noted persons were present, besides the usual cloud of witnesses, a host of detectives, a squad or two of policemen, and *oi polloi* innumerable.

The defence rested, and to-day, after an argument on the admission of Mrs. Heckshers "pistol deposition," Mr. Cram will introduce rebutting evidence. The case will undoubtedly run through Friday, and the question will then be, "How about the holidays?" It is not improbable that ten days yet are needed ere the end is reached.

Mr. Job Long, the juror, whose illness adjourned the court on Monday, is quite recovered, and shared the general good-natured atmosphere of this peculiarly good-humored jury.

EVIDENCE OF ARTHUR JONES.

I live at Spuyten Duyvil; I am a harness plater; I was employed in January last at No. 386 Sixth-avenue; I made memoranda at the time of persons entering and leaving the house.

Mr. Gerry—Please read it.

Mr. Cram—I object to his reading it.

Mr. Gerry—The Court of Appeals has settled this.

Mr. Cram—This is not a regular occupation. This calling of a spy and pimp can't be put in this way.

Mr. Graham—The only difference between this side and theirs is, that while we have employed agents in this business, the lawyers on the other side have deemed it their duty to follow people around. This is a necessary and meritorious calling, and it is to be presumed that we intended to carry out our designs in a legal manner. In reference to the right to employ detectives your Honor will, I know, state that it is lawful.

The Court—The witness can tell who he saw go in there, and can refresh his recollection from his memorandum.

Q.—State what you saw on the 4th of January, 1865. A.—I saw Mr. Strong go into Mrs. Potter's about twelve, and stay there one hour; I saw him when he left; he went down Sixth-avenue; I didn't follow him further; the house is between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-street; I next saw him January 7, about one o'clock; this time he staid an hour; I followed him to 76 William-street; I next saw him on the 9th of January at twelve and a half; he went in and stayed until twenty minutes of three; he then went and I followed him to 76 William-street; I next saw him January 12, at half past one P. M.; he went in and remained until three; he then went to No. 76 William-street; I next saw him Jan. 17, at half past one; he stayed an hour and a quarter; I didn't follow him; on the 21st of January he went in at ten and a half, and stayed one hour; on this occasion he had a friend with him; on the 23d of January he went in at half-past eleven, and stayed about an hour; the same party was with him; on the 25th of January, at twenty-five minutes after ten, he went in and remained about an hour.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

I was born in England; I came here four years ago; before that I lived in Montreal fifteen months; I was a plater of harness; I left in August, 1862; I have not been back; I did no police business there; I followed the same business in England; came away alone; I am brother to Thomas Jones the detective; he came several months after me; I went to Elizabethport, N. J.; I lived there two years, with Coleman & Walker; I left there three weeks before last Christmas; trade was short, and I left; my brother then sent for me to employ me in this business of Mr. Strong; I lived at No. 25 Cornelia-street; my brother lived there; I staid there, perhaps, two months; I then went to Newark; I was not in court when my residence was inquired after; I was here when my affidavit was read, but didn't hear my residence asked, and refused; I worked at my business by myself; I had a shop to myself in Mechanic-street, about the middle—between Broad and Mulberry; I worked as journeyman for a Mr. Kunohld; his sign is up; I don't know his first name; nothing but Kunohld; he was a plater and tinner; its on the left hand side; I slept at a boarding-house in Mulberry-street; I don't know the name of the landlady; I paid her my board; the house is near Mechanic-street; from six to twenty boarded there; I didn't know one; I took my meals there; I staid two months; I don't know what months; I have talked with people there; I don't know with whom; from there I went to Spuyten Duyvil, trade being short; its better at Spuyten Duyvil; I went there six months ago, about May, I fancy; I live with a person named Stilesh; it's on the top of a hill, an out-of-the-way place; no one told me of the place at Newark; I go home by Hudson River road; my place is three-quarters of a mile from the station; four others board there; I know one, his name is Charles Williams; I know none of the others; I got to work after I had been there nine weeks; I did nothing but walk about; I lived on my own money; I brought some from Montreal; I don't know how much nor how long it lasted; I know I brought some, because I changed Canadian money for State money; I had no other property, and I don't know how much this was; Holman & Walker had a place in Elizabethport, I forget the street; it was in a street joining First-street, and I lived in a street between First and Second; I first worked with Mr. Hammond, my partner, at Spuyten Duyvil; we worked on our own account and took a shop; I put in some capital.

Q.—How much? A.—We put in both alike.

Q.—Aren't you going to tell me any more than that? A.—I don't think that I shall answer that.

The Court—I exclude it.

Q.—How much did you have when you went into business? A.—$400 or $500.

Q.—More? A.—A little more.

Q.—How much? A.—About $100.

Q.—More? A.—No, Sir; I have been at that business ever since; when my brother sent for me I was at work; he came to me and asked if I could work for him; he didn't ask me to leave; I said, as business is bad, I would go; I asked him what it was he wanted; we came to New-York.

Q.—What did he agree to pay? A.—I decline.

Mr. Cram—I ask the court to make him.

The Court—Answer.

A.—$5 a day; I refused because I thought it was my own private business; this was in the shop; I was instructed what to do in New-York; he gave me the outlines of my work in Elizabethport; he said I had to watch No. 386 Sixth-avenue to see when Mr. Strong went in and when he left; to note down all I saw.

Q.—What else? A.—I don't recollect anything else; he told me he was a detective; I did not know it before that time; he did not say he was procuring evidence, nor what his duties were; he said it was a divorce case and wanted my evidence.

Q.—Did he say what side? A.—No, Sir; knew that; I knew it was my duty; he didn't say how long I should be employed; I came here near the 18th or 19th of December, and went to work on the 22d; in the meantime, I went about New-York; on the 22d I went up to No. 386 Sixth-avenue, and stood opposite the house; I spent the day there, and next day went again; I boarded at Earle's Hotel about a month ago; I don't know Mr. or Mrs. Masse; have not seen them; I don't know Mr. Montague, or Mr. Jones; I never went there before; I am not there now; I don't know any of the people; my brother said it was a comfortable place; he didn't board there.

Q.—How did he know it was comfortable? A.—I don't know, Sir; I first saw Mr. Strong on the 24th of December enter Mrs. Potter's; no one was with me; I made a memorandum at the time.

Mr. Cram—Let me see it. Mr. Cram then read it, narrating Mr. Strong's going in and staying about an hour; I made it on the spot; I had never seen him before.

Q.—How did you know him? A.—I had a photograph given me by Mr. Jones; I was immediately opposite; I saw him go in, and saw him before he went in; his back was toward me when he rang the bell; Mrs. Potter came in a general way.

Mr. Cram—Leave out your general way. Who opened the door? A.—I don't know; I made the memorandum there; I had writing material with me; I wrote it in pencil and then copied it in ink on another piece of paper; I haven't got the original; I destroyed it the same day; Mr. Strong went down Sixth-avenue toward town; I didn't watch him then; I made all the memoranda in the same way at the corner of West Twenty-fourth-street, at Mr. Seve's; I don't know how Mr. Strong was dressed on that day; it was twelve months ago; I think he wore a high hat always but once; he always wore dark clothes, and often an overcoat; sometimes he wore none; I don't find that he was without one by reference to my notes; I made these notes at different times; I was paid five dollars a day; Mr. Jones has paid me every week five dollars a day and three dollars for expenses.

Q.—How many weeks? A.—About nine or ten altogether; I was last paid last Saturday.

Q.—Have you been on duty again? A.—I was paid for attending the court; I was paid

SIXTY-TWO DOLLARS

for one week's sitting in court.

Q.—Because you are so good-looking? A.—No; for attending court.

Q.—Sixty dollars for sitting down in court? A.—Yes, Sir; I was subpenaed as a witness a month back; they paid me nothing then; my brother gave me the money; I didn't care to conceal it, of course; Mr. Strong wore nothing over his overcoat, neither shawl nor fur; I don't know who the other gentleman was with him; he was a good looking man, dark mustache, stiff, and about five feet eight inches high; I never was in the house; I have seen Mrs. Potter there; she lived on the second floor; I last saw Mr. Strong the 31st of January last; I always stopped opposite the house; I don't know Mary Smith nor William, nor never heard of them; my brother's name is Thomas Plimner Jones; he has been a private detective, and was so in Montreal.

Messrs. McKeon and Graham objected to evidence concerning the brother.

Mr. Cram—I have no further questions to ask.

Re-direct—I am in business still at Spuyten Duyvil; this is my card:

Jones & Hammond, Professed Tinners, Platers, Polishers, and Japanners of all kinds of Harness Furniture. Sole Inventors of the Amalgam or Composition of Metals, (Electro-plate,) warranted equal to silver and not to corrode. Address Spuyten Duyvil, Westchester County, New-York.

I have a family; they live at Spuyten Duyvil; (witness identified photograph of Strong,) I have attended no business since the case came on but attending court.

Q.—What did the $62 pay for? What have you paid for board? A.—$3 a day; my traveling expenses are 60 cents; my profits are from $10 to $12 a day; I was never a detective before; I don't know what detectives get; Kunhold's sign was on his own house in Newark; I saw my brother before I went to Spuyten Duyvil; I stayed at his house on several occasions; I traced no one else to No. 76 William-street but Mr. Strong.

Q.—Are you certain? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at your memorandum of Dec. 31, 1864. Are you certain? A.—I saw a boy enter Mrs. Potter's; he stayed ten minutes, came out, took a car, and I followed him to No. 76 William-street, about two o'clock.

Q.—Who answered the door? A.—I don't know; on the 2d of January I saw the same boy enter; I saw him different times.

Re-cross—Q.—Did you make out a bill for $62? A.—I did I gave it to Mr. Jones.

T. JONES. To A. JONES, Dr.

To board and services rendered.......$62

I paid $3 a day to the cashier at Earle's Hotel about a fortnight or three weeks ago; the $62 was paid for last week's service; I was employed last Tuesday, and my bill of $62 was for services until Saturday; on this occasion I have been at Continental Hotel; I pay $5 for my bed, and my meals as I get them; the last bill previous was paid three weeks ago, $70; I was here waiting to be called as a witness; I was paid before that in the latter part of last January; I don't remember exactly how much they paid me; I did not go to Spuyten Duyvil last week; I made $10 or $12 a day the last six months; it's one-half mine and one-half my partner's; I didn't lose $10 or $12 a day because I was here; my business went on just the same when I was here; I didn't receive $8 a day at first, but latterly I received $3 extra; I received in December and January $5 a day and my expenses; I recognized Mr. Strong the moment he came to the house; I followed the boy the second time; he looked as if he was carrying something between Mr. Strong and Mrs. Potter.

Q.—What was it—his nose or his coat? A.—He looked as if he was carrying a letter for Mr. Strong and Mrs. Potter; I don't see a great many go in; I saw several; the boy was the only suspicious one; the man with Mr. Strong went in with him; he wore a glazed cap, a regular cap, like patent leather; regular common cap; he wore no overcoat; he had black hair and a moustache; Mr. Strong had a light moustache at that time; my family lived at Elizabethport two years.

Re-direct—My absence makes a difference of course; my father makes what he can while I'm away.

The Court—Did any one show Mr. Strong to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you point him out? A.—Yes, Sir. (Witness identified Mr. Strong.)

EVIDENCE OF MR. NORRIS.

I had a conversation with Peter Strong about female virtue in 1860.

Q.—What was it?

Mr. Cram—I object.

Mr. Graham then argued at great length the competence of the answer, and claimed that he had a right to prove from his own mouth that he could not be true and was not true to his wife, and that he had no respect whatever for female chastity, regarding it as something which would fall for the asking. If women are all false to men, then men are all false to women. I say that every man who believes that all women are deceitful, believes that all men are deceitful. Why should he object to standing by his own words? When he went to the den of this abortionist, he went in to violate his marriage vow, and I ask the court what kind of a man he must be who will take to his arms such a vile creature as this? While he petted his wife with notes, and fretted her side with a thorn, he took to his arms a vile and fearful woman—an abortionist. This is why he went there.

Here the court took a recess, after which, at the

AFTERNOON SESSION,

Judge Dusenberry was called, and testified as follows:

EVIDENCE OF JUDGE DUSENBERRY.

I have been Justice from 1857 to 1863; I can find no record of removing tenants from No. 124 Waverley-place; I recollect a lady called on me who said——

Mr. Cram—Hold on—a lady may have called on him very often and had very pleasant talks.

A.—An application was made for process, and I refused to issue it on account of the insufficiency of the case; I don't recollect the year; my office was up town.

EVIDENCE OF P. J. DAVIS.

I am a policeman of the Sixteenth Precinct; I was on the Fifteenth Precinct in 1863, and No. 124 Waverley-place is on it; I was a patrolman; I began on that post in 1862, up to thirteen months or fourteen.

Q.—What attracted your attention——

Mr. Cram objected.

Mr. Graham—We are going to show it's a brothel.

A.—I noticed the sign being for sick children and wives of soldiers; I saw none of them go in; I saw ladies of fashionable style go in; also gentlemen who were not soldiers nor soldiers' wives; I also saw stylish women at the windows, but I don't know what went on; I

REPORTED THE HOUSE

to Sergeant Dilks.

Q.—How about the little Dutchman? A.—I made a remark to him and he to me.

Q.—What was done?

Mr. Cram—I object—I object to saying what was done, particularly on account of the little Dutchman. [Laughter, followed by a severe reprimand from the court.]

A.—I watched the house as I passed by; the German grocer at the corner made a communication to me in 1863, in warm weather—

Q.—What did he say? A.—He was a little boy, 16 years old.

Q.—What did he say?

Mr. Cram—I object.

Mr. Graham—We want to show its character; we propose to show what communication this boy made, and what the officer did in consequence, and we want to show what the neighborhood said.

The Court—I don't think we want the opinions of a boy 16 years old.

Q.—How were these people dressed? A.—Very fashionably.

Q.—Were they courtezans? A.—I can't answer it.

Mr. Cram—I object.

The Court—I admit it. He is a police-officer, and sees the people going in and out, and can give the best kind of testimony.

A.—I looked upon them as fashionable women—women of that style; the general reputation of the house was not very good; the house was kept by women of bad character, and was visited by women of that character; after the riot was over I was transferred to another sphere of duty; I don't know anything further.

To a Juror—I know the house No. 104; I don't know its reputation.

Q.—What report did you make?

Mr. Cram—I object.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By bad women, I mean women of bad character, unchaste; Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Walsh kept it; that was the reputation of Mrs. Walsh; I didn't hear it in particular; the little Dutchman told me; no one else ever told me, but I saw men pass to and fro, and it looked suspicious; I was on duty in the Summer from eight to one, and from one to six in the day-time; my observations were in the day-time; I never saw a woman go in or come out I knew to be a courtezan, but I saw those I thought to be such; I remember one—I don't know her name; I saw her go in; I can't tell how I knew she was a courtezan; I can go on Broadway and pick them out as I can corn out of oats; I may have been mistaken, but I don't think so; I have seen men go in at various times; I didn't know men boarded there, nor that Mrs. Potter had had patients; I don't know that I can recall more than one who went in; I never heard that another policeman reported favorably on the house; I have seen women at the windows of the first and second floors.

Re-direct—I have been on the force six years, and was most of the time a patrolman.

Re-cross—I was conductor four or five years on the Third and Fourth avenue cars.

EVIDENCE OF SERGEANT DILKS.

I am Sergeant of Police; I have been on the force fifteen or sixteen years; I am in the Fifteenth Precinct; Capt. Caffrey is in charge and has been five or six years; I remember house No. 124 Waverley-place; a report was made by Officer Davis once; my duties are to go around and visit the men on their post; I passed this house twice or three times a week; it's the same thing the year round; I did not observe anything there; I noticed a sign there; I passed right along; I don't know the general reputation of the house; I don't know anything about it.

Mr. Gerry—You may examine him, Mr. Cram.

Mr. Cram—I don't want to examine him.

EVIDENCE OF CAPT. CAFFREY.

I am Captain of the Fifteenth Precinct and have been on the force six or seven years; I have been Captain six years; No. 124 Waverley-place is in my precinct; my attention was called to it on one or two occasions; Mr. Hasbrouck desired me to find out about it and report to him; I sent an officer on that duty; it was soon after the institution commenced; he reported everything correct; a second time a German doctor called my attention and wanted us to interfere with a patient there; I sent an officer and he told a different story; a third time Mrs. Walsh called me, saying that a man was annoying her; I sent an officer to arrest this man, Prentice, if he was found there; he was arrested and held to bail; Mr. Booth, an ex-Fire Commissioner, called my attention to it; he asked questions and I answered them; I told him I knew nothing definite about it; I did not direct my officers to watch the house; all disorderly houses are reported to me and I record them.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

This is not recorded in my book as a disorderly house, nor was it ever reported to me as such.

Mr. Gerry—Offered a mortgage on personal property, Mr. and Mrs. Potter to Geo. Keyes, filed May 20, 1861.

Mr. Cram objected.

Mr. Gerry—Proposed to show that Mrs. Potter was largely in debt, and her property mortgaged, and that soon thereafter her debts were paid off.

Mr. Graham—Instead of getting a tenant he was getting a mistress, and tried to shield it with a lease—a lease that was nothing but a curtain behind which these scenes went on.

The Court excluded it.

Mr. Gerry also offered a mortgage, filed June 9, 1862, from Mr. and Mrs. Potter to William Potter. The amount of the first was $60; of the second, $50; the third one to D. M. Budd for $95, filed Oct. 15, 1862. The court excluded them.

Mr. Gerry offered his own affidavit in regard to a letter from Sanford & Woodruff to Mr. Noyes, in relation to the ill health of Mrs. Aletta Strong.

The Court—I'll take the affidavit, and rule on it in the morning.

Mr. Graham—I made an offer to show all the facts concerning the trial of Mrs. Potter; I propose to show it by Mr. Bedford.

EVIDENCE OF G. S. BEDFORD, JR.

I am an attorney and counsellor-at-law, and an assistant in Mr. Hall's office since the 1st of last January; I remember the indictment of Mrs. Potter; I endeavored to bring her to trial by—(excluded); it was the determination of Mr. Hall to try her before he tried Mr. Strong in last March—the 23d of March.

Mr. Graham—I offer to show the last act of intercourse between Mr. and Mrs. Strong. I want to show it was done under direction of Mr. Noyes; it was by note from Mrs. Strong to Mr. Strong, May 24, 1864; I offer the note from Mr. Noyes to Mrs. Strong, her answer to it and her note to Mr. Strong; also, Mr. Noyes' note to her advising her to take no notice of Mr. Strong's note, and another from and to the same party approving her course.

Mr. Graham—I suppose Mr. Cram you admit that.

Mr. Cram—Now Mr. Graham, I wont admit anything before the jury; if you come to me at a proper time, I will admit whatever is proper.

The defence then rested, reserving the right to call Messrs. Booth, Allen and Stewart on the character of the house No. 124 Waverley-place, and the dispossession writ.

Mr. Cram—That being understood, I am ready to go on.

Mr. Cram—I offer an order for the examination of Mrs. Potter in October, 1864, as a witness for the defendant.

Mr. McKeon—I object.

The Court—I admit it—never mind reading it.

Mr. McKeon—Put the whole thing in and we'll take it.

Mr. Cram—Do you say so? I'll put it in.

Mr. McKeon—I take it back.

Mr. Cram—I offer it.

The Court—I exclude it.

The Court—I think it will be best for all concerned if we now adjourn until eleven o'clock A. M. of to-morrow. Adjourn the court.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Condition of the Streets—Suggestions by the Mayor.

The Board met at 3 P. M., yesterday. Mr. HAYES in the chair.

Mr. MCGRATH presented a resolution calling the attention of the Mayor and City Inspector to the filthy condition of the streets, and asking that immediate action be taken in the matter.

The resolution was adopted.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Your honorable body, I am confident, will agree with me that a great economy, both of time and money, would be secured by passing a few general ordinances with regard to certain objects that now engross the attention of the Common Council to a larger extent than they deserve.

Among these may be mentioned resolutions making donations to blind persons, granting permissions to construct bay windows, to occupy stands on the streets and public places, to exhibit signs and merchandise, to receive and deliver goods, and to erect awnings and shutter boxes on the sidewalk.

A resolution giving permission for an apple-stand is necessarily published in all the corporation papers, and the expenditure is out of all proportion to the trifling nature of the grant. So, also, a donation of $50 to a blind person costs as much or more to advertise as the amount donated.

The enormous expense of printing and advertising each of the numerous resolutions under the above heads alone demands a reform, while the accumulation of such business excludes the due consideration of matters of greater importance.

If an appropriation of reasonable amount were devoted to the relief of the indigent blind residents of the city, the Comptroller might be authorized to superintend its distribution without the necessity of passing a separate resolution for each individual to be benefitted.

A general ordinance, applicable to bay windows, might be passed, prescribing the extent of the projection, and conferring on the Street Commissioner a supervisory power over their construction. Similar ordinances, relative to signs, awnings and shutter-boxes, and other modes in which the sidewalks are used for private benefit, would preclude the necessity of invoking the action of the Common Council in each case where these privileges are required.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

It was placed on file, and the board then adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2655, 2843, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2865, 2867, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891. *Part II.*—Nos. 2830, 2852, 2924, 2926, 2928, 2930, 2932, 2934, 2936, 2938, 2940, 2942, 2944, 2946, 2948, 2950, 2952, 2954, 2956, 2958. *Part III.*—Nos. 2701, 2111, 474, 2131, 705, 1629, 2334, 8037, 2762, 2721, 1813, 1812, 2041, 875, 942, 2798, 1884, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 1464, 482, 5024, 2140, 1644, 2096, 1815, 742, 1686, 3810, 4972, 2156, 4200, 734, 2168.

Action Against a Railroad Company for Negligence—$10,000 Damages Claimed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III—DEC. 19.

Before Justice Mullen and a Jury.

John O. Robinson vs. *The New-York and Erie Railway Company.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff, a Wall-street lawyer, to recover of the Erie Railway Company the sum of $10,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by him under the following circumstances: On the 14th of March, 1865, plaintiff purchased a ticket in this city which entitled him to be conveyed by the Erie Railway to Salamanca, a station on the line of the road. Before he had reached his destination, and while the train was between the stations known as Susquehanna and Great Bend, he, plaintiff, alleges that owing to the track being out of repair, and owing to the great rate of speed at which the train was running at the time, the rear car, in which plaintiff was sitting, was suddenly thrown down an embankment about fifteen feet. Plaintiff was thrown with much force on a hot stove, and from six to ten persons, as near as he could judge, were thrown upon him. He was thus very much bruised, burned and injured about his face, hands, arms, head, and side; that for a long time he was wholly disabled from attending to the ordinary business of his profession. Evidence was given tending to show that the rear car, in which plaintiff was riding was demolished,—that several persons were killed outright, and many others seriously injured by the accident. While plaintiff was on the hot stove and several others were piled upon him, he heard persons say "ease up gently that we may get the man off the stove who is burning up." Plaintiff further testified that but for a Kossuth hat which he wore, and which became crushed down over his face, he would have been disfigured for life.

The theory of the plaintiff is that the accident occurred through the negligence of the defendants; that the track was out of repair, and that if it had been in a proper condition the catastrophe would not have happened.

The defendants denied this, and set up that the accident was one of those against which no care, skill or foresight could have guarded; and a large number of witnesses were examined to show that just prior to the occurrance the whole of that portion of the track had been traveled over by experienced men whose business it was to look at the condition of the road and to report anything which might need repairs. The defendants also claim that the injuries to the plaintiff were not so serious or extensive as pretended.

The trial has been in progress for the last two days, and was not concluded when the court adjourned last evening. For plaintiff, Mr. C. Shaffer; for defendants, Messrs. Fullerton and Eaton.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 19.

By Justice Monrief.

William H. Springstein *vs.* John Powers; judgment for defendant, with costs; the findings of facts, &c., will be prepared by the counsel for the defendant. William Loeschigk, &c., *vs.* Rachel A. Addison; decision on file in the Clerk's office.

By Justice Barbour.

Levi Gray *vs.* John A. Underwood, &c.; motion denied, with liberty to renew. George Davis *vs.* John Reilly, &c.; motion withdrawn, with leave to plaintiff's attorney to renew upon additional affidavits. Almet Reed *vs.* William B. Judson; motion granted and proceedings vacated and annulled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 19.

By Justice Leonard.

Cornelia F. Brittingham *vs.* John W. Brittingham; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 19, 1865.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	107⅜	100 Erie Railroad......	93⅞
19,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62	100½	500 do..........s30	93¼
23,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	103½	200 do..........b30	93⅞
1,500 do......Small	102⅛	600 do.......2d call	93⅞
12,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	100⅝	28 Erie Pref..........	85¾
20,500 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	100⅝	2000 Reading R.........	106⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s,10-40s..C.	92	200 Mich. Cen. R.......	115½
10,000 do..............	92⅛	300 Mich. S. & N. I.....	75⅞
5,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s.		100 do	75¾
Second Series..	97¾	28 Panama R...........	240
60,000 do..............	97⅞	100 Cleve. & Pitts.......	89⅛
2,000 do..Th'd Ser.	97¾	400 do	89
3,800 do......Small	97⅝	200 do..........b30	89
11,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan		500 do	88½
	98	500 do..........b3	88½
15,000 Tenn. 6s, '68.....	85	2000 do	88
13,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.....	92	200 do..........b30	88
10,000 N. Car. 6s.........	83	1500 do	87¾
1,000 Missouri 6s.......	76¾	3500 do	87½
60,000 O. & M. Cer.....	28⅞	2000 do	87¼
2,000 C.&N.W.Int.Bs..	83	2000 do	87
3,000 Am. Gold.........	146⅜	2000 do	87⅛
20 Bk. State of N. Y..	103	200 do..........b30	87⅞
75 Fourth Nat. Bank..	98	150 Chic. & N. W......	36⅝
150 Del. & Hud. Canal.	145	10 do	35½
100 Cumb. Coal Pr....	44½	50 Chi. & N.W.Pr......	62¾
200 Spring M. Coal....	58	400 do	62⅜
50 West. U. Teleg'h...	51½	100 Cleve. & Tol. R....	111⅜
50 do	52	200 do	111½
86 do.......2d call	51	1200 do	111
100 Quick. Min. Co....	45	300 do	110¾
200 Ashburton Coal....	17	600 do	111
100 do	16½	500 do	111⅛
300 Schuylkill Coal....	13⅜	1500 Chi. & R. I........	107⅜
600 do	13⅞	300 do	107⅛
100 Gunnell Gold.......	1½	1000 do	107⅛
50 N. Y. Cen. R.......	96⅜	100 Morris & Essex R..	99⅜
100 do.........s10	96⅛	100 do	99
500 do.........s30	95⅞	300 P., Ft. W. & C......	105¾
400 do	96	100 do..........s10	106
100 do.......2d call	96⅛	100 do..........s10	105¾

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s.		100 Chi. & N. W.......	36⅞
Second Ser......	97¾	200 do	36⅞
1,000 Missouri 6s.......	76¾	2800 Cleve. & Pitts......	89⅞
5,000 do	76⅝	2500 do	88⅞
10,000 do	77	2000 do	88¾
20,000 O. & Miss. Cer...	28¾	7500 do	88⅞
200 New-York Cen....	96⅜	2000 do	88⅞
100 do..........s20	96	800 do	89
10 West. Union Tel...	52	200 do..........b30	89¼
100 Spring M. Coal..b10	57½	500 do..........b10	89
100 Erie Railroad......	93⅞	1000 do..........b10	89⅛
200 do	93⅞	300 Chi. & R. I........	107⅞
500 Reading R.........	106⅝	200 do	108
1000 M. S. & N. I........	75⅞	100 P., Ft. W. & C......	105¾
200 do	75⅞		

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81...R.	103	100 Erie R. Pref.......	85⅝
30,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	103⅛	1000 Erie Railroad......	94
2,000 do	103	500 do	94⅛
20,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	100⅝	1000 do	94⅛
25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	92⅛	100 do..........s20	94
64,000 Tr.Notes, 73-10s.		200 do	94⅛
Sec. Ser........	97¾	900 do	94⅛
35,000 Missouri 6s.......	77	1200 Mich. S. & N. I......	76
10,000 do..........b30	77	500 do	76⅛
20,000 Am. Gold.......s30	146	500 do	76¼
10,000 do..........s30	145⅞	2500 Cleve. & Pitts......	89
200 Cum. Coal Pr......	44½	500 do	89⅛
50 Quick. Min. Co.....	40½	600 do	89¼
300 do	41	500 Chic. & N. W.......	36⅜
400 N. Y. Cen. R.......	96⅛	100 do	36⅜
400 do	96⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. Pr....	62¾
1000 Reading R.........	107	400 Cleve. & Tol.......	113
600 do	107⅛	500 Chi. & R. I........	108⅛
200 do	107⅛	100 do	108
500 do..........s30	107		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$45,000 U.S.6s,5-20s...C		500 M. So. & N. I.......c	75⅝
Old Issue........	103⅜	300 do..........s3	75⅝
40,000 Ohio & M. Cer...	28⅛	400 do	75⅝
100 Cum. Coal.........	44¾	200 do..........b3	75⅝
300 Schuylkill Coal...s3	13⅝	300 Cleve. & Pitts...x-d	89⅞
200 do	13⅝	200 do..........c	89⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co.....	45¼	400 do..........b3	89⅞
100 New-York Cen.....	96⅛	200 do..........b10	89⅞
800 Erie Railroad.....b3	93⅞	200 do	89⅞
600 do..........b4	93⅞	600 do..........s3	89⅞
200 do..........b10	93⅞	900 do	89⅞
200 Reading R.....x-d	107	100 do	89⅞
1100 do..........b3	107	100 Chi. & R. I.......s3	107⅞
200 do..........s3	106⅞	100 Chi. & N.W.Prf...s3	62
200 do..........s5	106⅞	200 do..........c	62
200 do..........c	106⅞	100 do	62⅛
400 Chic. & N. W.......	36⅞	100 do	62⅛
100 do..........s3	36⅞	200 P., Ft. W. & C......	105⅝
200 do..........b3	36⅞	100 do..........c	105⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer.....	28⅛	200 Schuylkill Coal......	13⅞
10,000 do..........c	28⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts...x-d	88⅞
10,000 do..........s3	28⅛	200 do..........s3	88⅞
100 Canton Co.........	45⅛	1600 do	88⅞
100 Rutland Marble....	18⅛	100 do	88
100 N. Y. Central......	96⅛	100 do	88⅜
500 do..........s30	95⅞	200 do..........b3	87⅞
200 do	96⅛	200 do..........b3	88⅛
100 Erie Railway.......	93⅞	700 do..........s3	88⅞
100 do..........b3	93⅞	300 do	88⅞
100 do..........s30	93⅞	500 do..........c	88⅞
200 Mich. S. & N. I....c	75⅝	400 do	88⅞
200 do..........s3	75⅝	500 do	88⅞
100 do	75⅝	500 do..........b30	88⅞
400 do..........b3	75⅝	700 Cleve. & Tol.......	112
200 Reading R....x-d-c	106⅞	100 Chic. & R. I.......s3	107⅞
50 do	107⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. Pr.....	62
400 Ch. & N. W.......	36⅞	100 do..........s3	62
600 do..........b3	36⅞	100 do..........s3	62⅛
200 do..........s3	36⅞	100 do..........b30	62⅛
100 do..........c	36⅞	100 do	62⅛
300 do..........s3	36⅞		

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

200 Schuylkill Coal.....	14	2300 Reading R.....x-d	107⅛
200 do..........b3	14	900 do	107⅛
3000 do..........b20	14	300 do..........b3	107⅛
400 Quick. Min. Co.....	41½	100 do..........b10	107⅛
100 do	41⅞	900 M. So. & N. I. R....	76¼
200 do	42	1100 do..........b3	76¼
100 Cum. Coal.........	44¾	400 do	76¼
100 N. Y. Central......	96⅛	100 do..........b5	76⅜
200 do..........s3	96⅛	100 do..........b3	76⅜
200 do..........b3	96⅛	200 Chic. & R. I.......b5	108
100 do..........b10	96⅛	1200 Cleve. & Pitts.x-d	89
200 Erie Railroad......	95⅛	700 do..........b3	89⅛
400 do..........s3	95⅛	100 do..........b3	89
800 do..........b3	95⅛	200 do..........b4	89
400 do..........s3	95	200 do..........b10	89
200 do	95	100 do	88⅞
1400 do	95⅛	600 Chi. & N. W.......	36⅝
100 do..........s30	94⅞	300 do..........b3	36⅝
100 do..........b60	95⅛	100 do..........b4	36⅝
100 Hud. Riv. R.......	109	100 Chic. & N.W.Pr....	62⅛
500 Cleve. & Tol.......	112⅞	100 do	62⅛
200 do..........b3	112⅞	100 P., F. W. & C.....b3	106⅛
100 do	112⅞	100 do	106

TUESDAY, Dec. 19—P. M.

The price of Money to the Brokers is 6@7 ℘ cent. on call, and 7@7½@9 ℘ cent. on first-class paper. The Bank rate on the latter is, of course, not over 7 ℘ cent., but there is a considerable amount of paper making which cannot be passed through the regular course of Bank discounts, and which is taken by outside money-lenders at from 7½@9 ℘ cent. for approved names. The supply of Money at call is on the increase, and most of the dealers in Government Securities command it at 6 ℘ cent., while the general rate on Miscellaneous Collateral continue 7 ℘ cent. The conflict and competition in the Railway movement between the *Bull* and *Bear* interests, enables the Brokers to carry forward the accounts of their customers without much trouble in the way of borrowing Money at any price. Nearly all the active Railway Stocks are freely lent and borrowed on the Street at 6@7 ℘ cent. interest on the Money advanced upon them, and in some cases 5@6 ℘ cent. The chief employment for balances at Bank, at present, is in U. S. 7.30 ℘ cents, and in the new 5-20 years' 6 ℘ cents, both of which are considered cheap, and likely to advance from 2 to 3 ℘ cent., as the season advances and Money grows easier. Until something like this advance is realized, and the Public Credit is thus appreciated, there is no probability that the Government will attempt any new negotiation or funding process in the open market.

The price of Gold is much the same as on Monday. The speculation in the Gold-Room is dull, and the same feeling obtains in the Foreign Exchange market to-day, though rates are nominally firm at 109⅜@½ on London, and 5f. 15c. on Paris, at which the Boston Steamer mail closed this afternoon. Gold left off 146⅜ ℘ cent. at 4 o'clock.

At the Stock Exchange a fair business was done in Government Stocks and Border State Bonds at firm prices, while the Railway movement created considerable excitement on Pittsburgh Shares in the morning, the market downward, and in Erie, Toledo, &c., in the afternoon, the market upward. Pittsburgh was done as low as 87 ℘ cent. ex-dividend, but soon after rallied to 88@88½@89 ℘ cent. Erie brought 95 ℘ cent. The Afternoon 2:30 o'clock regular Board was unusually active, and the considerable amount of business, at advancing prices, was generally remarked upon in the Board Room, especially after the formal adjournment of the Board.

At 4 o'clock, at and after the last session of the Open Board of Brokers, the following quotations were made as compared with Monday, same hour. There was much excitement on Broad-street, where all the Brokers now meet, and the preponderating feeling, notwithstanding the lower figures at which the market opened at 10 o'clock in the morning, and the near approach of the Holidays, seemed to be in the direction of a *Bull* speculation. Erie sold as high as 95¼, but returned to 95 bid. The Miscellaneous list not so firm:

	Mon.	Tu.		Mon.	Tu.
U. S. 10-40s........	92	92½	Northwest..........	36⅜	36⅞
U. S. 5-20s..........	103½	103½	N. West Pref........	62⅝	62¼
U. S. 7-30s..........	98⅛	98⅜	Rock Island........	107⅜	108⅛
N. Y. Central.......	96¼	96⅝	Fort Wayne........	105⅞	106
Erie................	93¾	95	Cumb'land Coal....	44¾	44¼
Hudson.............	109½	109¼	Quicksilver........	46½	41⅞
Reading............	107½	107⅝	Mariposa..........	14⅞	14⅜
Mich. Southern..	76	76¼	Canton.............	45⅞	45⅛
Illinois Central..	134	134	Ohio Certificates	29	29
Pittsburgh.........	91	89	American Gold....	146⅜	146⅜
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London..	109⅜	109⅜

The Marine National Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of *six* ℘ cent. The Park National has declared *seven* ℘ cent. for the half year. The Tradesmen's National *seven and a-half* ℘ cent for the half year. The Commonwealth National *five* ℘ cent. for the half year. The Manufacturers' and Merchants' (local) Bank *five* ℘ cent. for the six months. The Butchers and Drovers National *five* ℘ cent. for the half year. The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares at the morning session of the Stock Exchange. The prices are firm, without much disposition to sell on account of the large January Dividends:

New-York............	116	Bank of the Republic	109
Manhattan...........	130	Hanover.............	109½
Merchants'..........	110	Irving...............	108
Mechanics'..........	115	Metropolitan........	119
Union................	116	Market..............	110
America.............	131	Nassau..............	106
Tradesmen's........	130	Shoe and Leather....	104
National............	105	Corn Exchange......	111
Leather Manufact's.	175	St. Nicholas.........	108
State of New-York..	103	Commonwealth.......	103
Commerce...........	108	Importers' & Traders'	91
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	103	Manuf's & Merchants'.	103
Broadway............	220	N.Y.National Exc.Bk.	121
Ocean................	90	Central National....	105½
American Exchange.	109	First National.......	200
Pacific...............	160	Fourth National.....	98
Chatham............	135		

And the following bids for the Railway Mortgage bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.........	102	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.......	91
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83.....	97	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.....	95½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880..	95½	Han. & St. Jos. Con......	75
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888..	92	Del. L. & W. 1st M.......	102
Buf. N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	93	Del. L. & W. 2d M.......	102
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M '75....	93	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.........	74
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67....	93	Gal. & Chic. Ext..........	100⅛
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72.	98	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.....	101
Harlem 3ds, '68...........	90	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund....	98
Mich. C.new, 1sts, 8s, '82.	110½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2 M..	94
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	86
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds.....	88	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort....	96
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68....	93	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con....	87
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ℘ c.	92½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.....	75
Pac. R. 7's guar'd by Mo.	72½	Miss. & Mo. L.G. 1st M..	48
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr.	78	Chi. & Alton Inc..........	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	73	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort...	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F.......	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M....	84
Chi. & N. W. Int B......	83	Mil. & St. Paul in........	72
Chi. & N. W. Ex. B......	78	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort..	95

The Philadelphia *Ledger* thus remarks on the results of the Anthracite Coal trade for 1865:

"The coal tonnage from the Schuylkill region this year is pretty much over, and up to Thursday of last week amounted to 1,017,384 tons, against 998,423 tons, showing an increase of 18,960 tons. The shipments to tide-water are fast falling off, and, as a good many boats were known to be on the line, the snap of cold weather has no doubt caught a number of them from home. The entire anthracite tonnage for the season, as reported by all the principal carrying companies, is 9,572,982 tons, against 10,132,178 to the same time last year. The deficiency so far this year is 559,196 tons. The decrease up to about the 1st of October had reached 1,300,000 tons. Since that period the gain has been about 340,000 tons, and the stocks in all the markets are hardly sufficient for the consumption. Should this ratio of increase in consumption continue for the ensuing year, the increased production required in 1866 will be a million and a half tons."

The Michigan Central Company make a good report of their business for the present year, and have paid their shareholders 15 ℘ cent. in cash from its proceeds, after including in the expenses of the year $120,000 for new freight house, grain house, and part of the loss at Detroit by fire. The resulting balance will more than cover the remaining claims for loss at Detroit over the insurance collected:

Surplus income June 1, 1865............	$708,385
Receipts for six months..................	2,457,806
Total....................................	$3,166,191
Less:	
Ten ℘ cent. dividend and taxes July 1....	$674,441
Expenses and United States tax..	1,467,864
Interest..............................	297,410
Sinking Fund (annual)..............	84,500
Five ℘ cent. dividend and tax.....	362,141—$2,886,356
Balance surplus income............	$279,835

The *Commercial Advertiser* of this afternoon has the following reference to a movement to establish a responsible source of information in all that concerns the mining schemes introduced into the market or which are proposed to be capitalized. We have read the prospectus of the Bureau to which attention is directed by the *Commercial*, and join with our evening cotemporary in commending the movement to favorable notice.

"The mining interest of the United States is now suffering seriously from the lack of trained and intelligent management. Mining operations have suddenly expanded; and we have not had in the country a sufficient number of experienced engineers, metallurgists, chemists and miners to fill the new openings for those employments thus created. The result is that there are few mines in the country which are not seriously suffering from inefficient management.

Capital is wasted through being ignorantly appropriated; large amounts of ore are lost through a defective selection or management of separating processes; and needless disappointments are produced through an expensive search for metals where an intelligent engineer could have confidently predicted none would be found. This want of intelligent supervision and labor is the great detriment to our mining interest, and may be safely estimated to reduce the average profits of mining enterprises fully 15 per cent. below what were otherwise attainable.

These great practical difficulties have called into existence an important organization, designated the American Bureau of Mines, the chief aim of which is to bring more of trained talent into the management of mining operations. It is proposed to accomplish this result by placing at the disposal of individuals or mining corporations the services of a Board of Experts, comprising several of the most eminent mining engineers and professors of the sciences allied to mining. * * * The affairs of the bureau are placed under the superintendence of a Board of Trustees, of which the following well-known parties are the members: W. D. H. Gillespie, P. C. Calhoun, President Fourth National Bank; Chas. Aug. Davis, Eug. Kelly, of Eug. Kelly & Co.; Fred. Schuchardt, of Schuchardt & Sons; J. S. Schepeler, of Schepeler & Co.; Chas. Holzapfel, of Frost, Schmidt & Co.; R. E. Mount, Jr., Theo. Gentil, of Gentil & Phipps; W. F. Drake, of Drake Bros.; F. Tomes, of Tomes, Sons & Melvain; Geo. F. Dunning, Superintendent United States Assay Office; E. Caylus, of E. Caylus, De Ruyter & Co.

The bureau, we understand, is organized with an ample capital for carrying out its objects efficiently. Further particulars of its proposed operations and constitution will be given by MR. JOHN PONDIR, No. 33 Pine-street, under whose supervision the bureau has been organized."

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,273,869 05; including for Customs, $343,000; payments, $2,746,331 15; on account of Loan, $521,000; balance, $77,793,510 36. Coin certificates, $300,600.

The week's Exports from this port of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $5,449,445, against $5,112,979 the corresponding week of last year. Included in the week's Exports have been 13,596 bales of Cotton, of the currency value of $3,165,479.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.
Agents for the sale of the UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

A CARD.
THE GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, having Branch Offices in London and Liverpool, requests holders of policies or certificates payable in London, to report to the Company's Surveyors at either of these offices any damage to insured property, for examination and settlement, as soon as the goods are discharged from the vessel.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1865.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 19 bbls. Ashes, 2,935 bbls. Flour, 418 bags Corn Meal, 9,827 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Rye, 1,226 bushels Barley, 2,975 bushels Oats, 5 bbls. Pork, 247 pkgs. Cut Meats, 150 pkgs. Lard, 105 bbls. Beef, and 196 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been dull and unsettled. Pots, $10 @$10 25; Pearls, $11@$11 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at unchanged prices.

CANDLES—Have been in pretty fair request and quoted steady.

COAL—Has been quiet but held firmly.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at essentially unchanged prices, including Java at 28c.@29c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 20c.@23c.; Rio at 17½c.@20½c.; Native Ceylon, 24c.@25c., and St. Domingo at 17¾c.@18½c., cash, in gold, ℘ lb. Sales 300 bags, chiefly Rio. Stock of all kinds to-day, 79,960 pkgs., including 63,970 bags Rio, 7,424 bags Ceylon, 4,760 bags Cuba, 1,236 bags Maracaibo, 513 bags Laguayra, 200 bags St. Domingo, and 1,857 bags of other descriptions.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at about previous prices; Middlings, 49c.@51c. ℘ lb.; sales and resales of 4,800 bales. The receipts at this port since the 1st of December have been 74,837 bales, making 389,557 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865. The exports of Cotton from this port during the week ending this afternoon amounted to 13,596 bales, of the currency value of $3,165,479. Included in the exports were, to Liverpool, 13,097 bales, valued at $3,056,225; to Bremen, 499 bales, valued at $109,254. This is an unusually heavy shipment for one week, even from the port of New-York. The estimated stock now available in this market is 205,000 bales. Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT, in his circular for the *Asia*, gives the following statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last: Receipts at the shipping ports of the United States, 752,000; Export to Great Britain, 321,000; Export to France, 25,000; Export to other Foreign ports, 11,000; Total Exports, 357,000; Stock on hand, 461,000. Of which during the past week included in the above: Receipts at the ports, 65,000; Exports to Great Britain, 30,000; Exports to France, 3,000; Exports to other Foreign Ports, 1,000; Total Exports, 34,000. A declining market in Liverpool is looked for by many later on, when the large receipts at our ports, and the tendency to increase the estimate of the amount of old Cotton left in the South, and the crop grown this year, becomes known.

Current Prices in New-York for Liverpool Classification:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb........	38	38	38	38
Middling, ℘ lb........	50	50	50	51
Middling fair, ℘ lb...	56	56	57	58

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day is as follows: Jobbers' prices—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 33½c.; Medford, 31½c.; Boott H, 24½c.; Boott O, 28c.; Boott S, 31c.; Newmarket A, 30. Bleached Shirtings—Bates XX, 42½c.; Lonsdale, 40c. Prints—Cocheco, 26c.; Sprague, 25c.; Dunnell, 24c.; American, 25c.; Pacific, 25c. Delaines—Manchester, 29c.; Pacific, 29c.; Lowell, 25c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 28½c.; Glasgow, 27½c. Cambrics—Washington, 23½c.; Victory, 23½c. Silesias—Social, 38½c.; Lonsdale, 35c. Canton Flannels—Laconia F, 47½c.; Nashua A, 27½c. Brown Drills—Bennington, 35c.; Stark H, 31½c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 40c.; Bates, 33½c. Ticks—Methuen AA, 62½c.; West Branch, 47½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, prices unchanged; Meyer's I X L, narrow tapes, 55c. to 85c.; wide, 70c. to $1 10. The Dry Goods Exchange is now publishing daily a full, complete and reliable Dry Goods Price List, which, for present use and future reference, must prove of great advantage to all Dry Goods Merchants. The following dispatches have been received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Chicago—Trade not active; the advance checks the demand. Boston—Market very active; prices advancing. St. Louis—No change in prices; but little doing; river still blocked with ice.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been sparingly dealt in to-day, at a partial reduction of 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. on inferior and low grades. Sales since our last 6,100 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $7@$7 50; very inferior to choice Extra State at $8 @$8 50, chiefly at $8 10@$8 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 45@$8 90 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western........	$7 00	@$7 50
Extra State.........................	8 00	@ 8 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 05	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 45	@ 8 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	9 00	@11 50
Extra Genesee.......................	8 60	@11 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri...	9 00	@15 50

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed; sales since our last 700 bbls. in lots at $8 75@$9 75 for poor to good, and $9 80@$15 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour has been inactive; sales 300 bbls. Extra at $8 05@$11 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 50 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in more demand at $4 20 @$4 30 for Western, $4 25 for Jersey, $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 60@$4 65 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 450 bbls.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at former quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in rather more demand and desirable lots have been held quite firmly. Sales have been reported of 51,000 bushels, including Amber Spring at $1 83@$1 85; as high a rate as $1 90 was refused for a lot of very choice new; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 63@$1 82; and New Amber State at $2 40 ℘ bushel. Corn has been quiet and depressed, closing in favor of purchasers. Sales 36,000 bushels at 88c.@94c. for unsound, and 95c.@97c. for sound Mixed Western, the latter rate for a lot of about 5,000 bushels in store, ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Rye, Barley, or Barley Malt. Oats have been inactive at about previous figures. We quote: State at 62c.@62½c.; Old Western at 59c.@62c.; and unsound at 48c.@53c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand at 70c.@90c. for poor to choice, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request and firm at 25c.@65c. for new, and 10c.@45c. for one year old, ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been quiet at essentially unchanged figures.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $5 ℘ thousand.

LEATHER—Has been in moderate demand at unaltered figures. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 42c.@45c.; Oak, light cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak, middle cropped, good, 48c.@53c.; Oak bellies, cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 39c.@40c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, California, 39c.@39½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 32c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good heavy, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 31c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 37c.@44c., cash, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet at unchanged quotations, including Porto Rico at 55c.@80c., and Cuba at 38c.@55c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at $1 05@$1 10 ℘ gallon. Crude do. at $8@$8 25. Resin at $6 50@$20 ℘ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been quiet and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 65; Bleached do. at $1 75@$1 78; Crude Sperm at $2 42; Unbleached do. at $2 60@$2 65; Lard Oil at $2@$2 15; Red Oil at $1 20@1 35; Linseed Oil at $1 42@$1 45 ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING DEC. 18.—*Sperm*—Is in good demand and prices have further advanced. The sales embrace 1,215 bbls. in parcels, all for manufacturing, as follows: 715 lots recently landed from ship, at $2 45, and 500 do. from shed, at $2 48 ℘ gallon. Holders are asking $2 50@$2 55. *Whale*—The transactions in Whale include sales of 220 bbls. at $1 60 ℘ gallon, 575 do. at a price not transpired, and 400 do. humpback at $1 60 ℘ gallon, all to the trade.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 18, 1865....	33,193	75,973	590,500
Same time last year.............	63,934	71,367	655,900

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather more demand at 41½c. for Crude; 67c.@68c. for Refined in bond; and 85c.@86c. for do. free, ℘ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 216,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces 56x60, 15c., early in the week; 5,000 do. 56x60, 15½c., early in the week; 25,000 do. 56x60, 16c.; 8,000 do. 56x60, 18c., at the close; 12,000 do. 60x64, 17½c., early in the week; 12,000 do. 60x64, 18½c.; 34,000 do. 60x68 and 64x64, 17c., early in the week; 20,000 do. 64x64, 17¾c.; 6,000 do. 64x64, 18c.; 48,000 do. 64x64, 18½c.; 11,000 do. 64x64, 19c.; 18,000 do. 64x64, 19½c.; 2,000 do. 64x64, 20c., heavy; 10,000 do. 64x64, 21½c., 30 inches. Cloths have advanced during the week about 3c. ℘ yard. Goods very active. Most of the goods sold have been contracted to be made in January, February, March, April, May and June. Many of the mills are running short time on account of the scarcity of water.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more abundant again to-day at lower prices, yet the demand has not improved, and at the close the market was decidedly weak. Sales since our last of 9,000 bbls., in lots, at $27 50@$28 12½, closing at $27 87½ regular for Mess; $23@$23 25, chiefly at $23, for Prime Mess; $30@$30 50 for new Mess; and $22@$22 50 (nominally) for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 11c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 13c.@16½c. for Hams; sales 180 pkgs. Bacon has been more freely offered, and has been decidedly heavy. Sales 750 boxes, part Cumberland Cut for January and February delivery, sellers' option, at 14c.@14¼c. ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs have arrived less freely, and have been quoted up to 13c.@13½c. ℘ lb., but the demand has been limited at the advance, which is regarded as merely temporary. Lard is dull and drooping. Sales 745 tcs. and bbls. at 15c.@19c., (the latter a fancy price,) for common to choice, ℘ lb.; also, 1,500 tcs. for January and February delivery, sellers' option, at 16¼c.@17c. ℘ lb. Beef is in limited demand at $14@$17 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $17@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $22@$24 for New Extra do. Sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef has been more active, partly for export; sales 650 tcs. Prime and India Mess, on private terms. The range is quoted at $35@$38 for Prime Mess, and $40 @$43 for India Mess. Beef Hams are in fair request; 270 bbls. State and Western were sold at $32@$34 ℘ bbl. Butter continues dull and heavy at 30c.@43c. for poor to prime, and 45c.@55c. for fancy to extra State, and 25c.@38c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese has been very quiet at 14c.@19c. for poor to choice ℘ lb. We quote:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℘ lb..........	48	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb......	40	@55
Half-firkin tubs—first quality, ℘ lb............	43	@45
Half-firkin tubs—second quality, ℘ lb..........	38	@40
Orange and Sussex Dairies—firkins, ℘ lb.......	43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ℘ lb...	40	@43
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℘ lb..	38	@40
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ℘ lb...	40	@43
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ℘ lb.	38	@40
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ℘ lb...............	33	@37
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℘ lb.	36	@38
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb....	33	@36
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb.	32	@35
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb...	32	@35
Common Western—firkins, ℘ lb..................	25	@27½
Canada Butter—good to fine, ℘ lb...............	33	@37
Roll Butter—good to fine, ℘ lb..................	35	@38

Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality............	18½	@19
Factory-made Dairies—second quality..........	17½	@18
Farm Dairies—first quality......................	17½	@18
Farm Dairies—second quality....................	16	@17
Farm Dairies—common..........................	14	@16
Orange County—flat skimmed...................	15	@18

RICE—Has been quiet at reduced prices. Carolina $12 50@$13 50; Rangoon at $9 25@$10 12½ ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is dull at previous nominal prices.

SEEDS—Have been inactive and depressed. Prices, however, are not quotably lower.

SPICES—Have been quiet at irregular figures.

SUGARS—Have been in very limited demand and decidedly heavy. Sales since our last have been confined to 90 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 13¼c.@14¼c. ℘ lb., and 350 boxes Havana on private terms. Refined Sugars continue dull at 14½c.@19½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 22,000 lbs. at 15½c. @17½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 64,000 lbs, at 13⅝c.@14c., and 16,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@11¼c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet but quoted firm.

TOBACCO—Continues in fair demand and firm. Sales, 312 hhds. Kentucky at $8 22½c., and 53 bbls. Havana, on private terms.

WHISKY—Has declined to $2 31@$2 32 ℘ gallon, with sales of 175 bbls.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,700 bales Cotton, at ⅜d.@7-16d. by sailing vessel, and ⅜d. by steamer; 24,000 bushels Corn, at 5¼d.@6d., the latter rate by steamer; also, by steamer, 250 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d. For London, by steamer, 150 tcs. Beef, at 5s., and 80 hhds. Tobacco, at 25s.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, Dec. 18, 1865—1 o'clock P. M.

Present, Morgan Jones, Esq., President, Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley—12.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman Norton—

Whereas, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston Livingston De Peyster, a son of the Empire State, a descendant and representative in the eighth generation of a settler of this city, and of successive Schepens, Burgomasters, Aldermen, Mayors, and other public offices, military and civil, of this City and County; and

Whereas, We have seen an official attest that he performed this most conspicuous and gallant action; that is, he raised the first American flag over Richmond after it was captured by the Union forces; it is

Resolved, That the thanks of the City of New-York are due and are hereby given to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson Livingston De Peyster, a son of Watts De Peyster, formerly Adjutant-General of this State, for giving to New-York this historic honor.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Ryers moved that, when this board adjourn, it do so to meet on Tuesday, the nineteenth instant, at one P. M.

Which was carried.

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Dec. 18, 1865—3 P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Koster, Kenney, Brady, Patterson, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Fitzgerald—14.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Green moved that when the board adjourn, it adjourn to meet to-morrow, the nineteenth instant, at three o'clock, P. M.

Which was lost.

Councilman Koster moved that the board do now take a recess till three o'clock this afternoon.

Which was lost.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Frederick Krouse to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number twenty-three Bowery, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to add the following named blind persons to his list to receive a donation of fifty dollars from the Corporation:

Michael Cronan, corner of Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue.

Patrick Fagan, Forty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

Jeremiah Cartin, Fifty-second-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

David O'Brien, one hundred and twelve East Forty-second-street.

Jeremiah McCarty, Fifty-third-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, Fifty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Brady moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. P. Morrough, Treasurer of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and six dollars and six cents ($1,806 06,) to enable him to pay assessments and taxes on said property, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston Livingston De Peyster, a son of the Empire State, a descendant and representative in the eighth generation of a settler of this city, and of successive Schepens, Burgomasters, Aldermen, Mayors and other public officers, military and civil, of this city and county; and

Whereas, We have seen an official attest that he performed this most conspicuous and gallant action; that is, he raised the first American flag over Richmond after it was captured by the Union forces; it is

Resolved, That the thanks of the City of New-York are due and are hereby given to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston Livingston De Peyster, a son of J. Watts De Peyster, formerly Adjutant-General of this State, for giving to New-York this historic honor.

Which was concurred in.

The President here announced that there was not a quorum present, and declared that the board stood adjourned till Thursday, the twenty-first instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.

TUESDAY, Dec. 19, 1865.

Present—Aldermen Moore, Flynn, Van Voorhis.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Flynn, Alderman Van Voorhis was called to the chair.

The roll having been called and a quorum not appearing, the President pro tem. announced that the board stood adjourned without date.

D. VALENTINE, Clerk.

CHARTER ELECTION---1865.

OFFICE CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1865.

At a meeting of the Board of City Canvassers held this day the following resolution was adopted:

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council
and of the Board of City Canvassers.

Resolved, That the official canvass be published in the following named papers: The World, Tribune, Times, Herald, Sun, Daily News, Leader, New-Yorker, Staats Zeitung, Commercial Advertiser, Sunday Times, Evening Post, New-Yorker Journal, Freeman's Journal, Evening Express, Sunday Courier, Sunday Mercury, Irish American, Transcript, New-York Demokrat, New-York Era, New-York Day Book, New-York Home Gazette, Tablet, Police Gazette, Wilkes' Spirit, Metropolitan Record, and the complete canvass by election Districts be published in the Transcript.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT AND DECLARATION.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY CANVASSERS OF the City and County of New-York, in relation to the vote cast for

Mayor of the City of New-York.

Counsel to the Corporation.

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts having an even numerical designation.

Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.

One Commissioner of Common Schools in each of the following districts:

First District—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards.

Second District—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards.

Third District—Ninth and Sixteenth Wards.

Fourth District—Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.

Fifth District—Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards.

Sixth District—Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.

Seventh District—Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards.

One Trustee of Common Schools for each Ward.

And such other Trusteeships as were vacant.

The Board of City Canvassers having met at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, on the seventh, eighth, ninth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and eighteenth days of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City and County, at the election held December fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, do certify as follows, to wit:

FOR MAYOR.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Mayor of the City of New-York was eighty-one thousand seven hundred and two	81,702
Of which John T. Hoffman received thirty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty	32,820
Of which Marshall O. Roberts received thirty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-seven	31,657
Of which John Hecker received ten thousand three hundred and ninety	10,390
Of which C. Godfrey Gunther received six thousand and seven hundred and fifty-eight	6,758
Of which fifty-three were blank, and	53
Of which twenty-four were scattering votes.	24
	81,702

FOR COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Counsel to the Corporation, was eighty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-one	81,281
Of which Richard O'Gorman received forty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty-three	49,423
Of which Murray Hoffman received thirty-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight	31,738
Of which sixty-six were blank, and	66
Of which fifty-four were scattering votes.	54
	81,281

FOR ALDERMEN.

SECOND ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Second Aldermanic District, was three thousand three hundred and three	3,303
Of which Thomas Coman received one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight	1,798
Of which John F. Donoho received one thousand four hundred and seventy-one	1,471
Of which Alonzo Bingham received one	1
Of which seven were blank, and	7
Of which twenty-six were scattering votes.	26
	3,303

FOURTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Fourth Aldermanic District was four thousand five hundred and forty-seven	4,547
Of which Charles M. McBrien received four thousand four hundred and nineteen	4,419
Of which William L. Nicholson received two	2
Of which Patrick Muldoon received one	1
Of which twenty were blank, and	20
Of which one hundred and five were scattering votes.	105
	4,547

SIXTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Sixth Aldermanic District, was five thousand five hundred and forty	5,540
Of which Joseph Shannon received two thousand eight hundred and seventy-four	2,874
Of which James Reed received two thousand two hundred and ninety-two	2,292
Of which John P. Burrucker received three hundred and thirty-four	334
Of which seventeen were blank, and	17
Of which twenty-three were scattering votes.	23
	5,540

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Eighth Aldermanic District was six thousand five hundred and twenty-nine	6,529
Of which William L. Ely received two thousand and sixty	2,060
Of which Peter McKnight received one thousand nine hundred and ninety-four	1,994
Of which Anthony Miller received one thousand three hundred and forty-four	1,344
Of which Thomas Brown received one thousand one hundred and six	1,106
Of which four were blank, and	4
Of which twenty-five were scattering votes	25
	6,529

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Tenth Aldermanic District was five thousand and ninety-three	5,093
Of which Bernard Reilly received one thousand nine hundred and eighty-four	1,984
Of which Henry J. Wallace received one thousand six hundred and forty-one	1,641
Of which George A. Jeremiah received one thousand four hundred and sixteen	1,416
Of which four were blank, and	4
Of which forty-eight were scattering votes.	48
	5,093

TWELFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Twelfth Aldermanic District was five thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight	5,838
Of which Charles E. Loew received three thousand six hundred and thirteen	3,613
Of which William H. Haight received one thousand two hundred and forty-eight	1,248
Of which Joseph McVay received nine hundred	

and three 903
Of which sixteen 16
were blank, and
Of which fifty-eight 58
were scattering votes.

5,838

FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Fourteenth Aldermanic District was five thousand one hundred and forty-six 5,146

Of which Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., received two thousand five hundred and two 2,502
Of which James Irving received one thousand six hundred and eighty-four 1,684
Of which Frederick E. Mather received nine hundred and twenty-three 923
Of which twenty-two 22
were blank, and
Of which fifteen 15
were scattering votes.

5,146

SIXTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Sixteenth Aldermanic District was four thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven 4,927

Of which Robert McGinnis received two thousand two hundred and sixty-nine 2,269
Of which James W. Culer received one thousand three hundred and ninety-two 1,392
Of which Charles Devlin received one thousand two hundred and sixty 1,260
Of which two 2
were blank, and
Of which four 4
were scattering votes.

4,927

FOR COUNCILMEN.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Councilmen for the Fourth Senatorial District was ninety-seven thousand six hundred and seventy-nine 97,679

Of which John Stacom received fourteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-six 14,986
Of which Patrick H. Keenan received fourteen thousand three hundred and thirteen 14,313
Of which Isaac Robinson received thirteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-one 13,981
Of which James Long received thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty-five 13,655
Of which Cornelius Flynn received thirteen thousand four hundred and thirty-nine 13,439
Of which Hugh O'Brien received thirteen thousand one hundred and fifty-one 13,151
Of which George McGrann received three thousand five hundred and forty-four 3,544
Of which John Downey received three thousand and ninety-seven 3,097
Of which John C. Keenan received two thousand two hundred and seventy-seven 2,277
Of which Cornelius Downey received one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine 1,899
Of which David Hough, Jr., received eight hundred and sixty-eight 868
Of which Anthony J. Oliver received two hundred and ninety-eight 298
Of which William L. Nicholson received two hundred and eighty-seven 287
Of which James Fay received two hundred and seventy-six 276
Of which James A. Parise received two hundred and forty-three 243
Of which William J. Wynne received two hundred and twenty-four 224
Of which John Hussey received one hundred and two 102
Of which John Sperry received eighty 80
Of which Edwin M. Haggerty received seventy-eight 78
Of which Jacob W. McKeiver received seventy 70
Of which Andrew J. Plumb received sixty-eight 68
Of which James Turner received sixty-two 62
Of which Dominick Pendergast received forty-one 41
Of which Frederick J. Byrne received thirty-two 32
Of which Mortimer Livingston received eighteen 18
Of which James F. Scanlon received eight 8
Of which James H. Monroe received seven 7
Of which William Rosenstretger received one 5
Of which Charles T. Polhamers received one 1
Of which four hundred and six 406
were blank, and
Of which one hundred and sixty-three 163
were scattering votes.

97,679

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Councilmen for the Fifth Senatorial District was one hundred and two thousand three hundred and twelve 102,312

Of which Bernard Kenney received six thousand six hundred and forty 6,640
Of which Anthony Hartman received six thousand six hundred and twenty-five 6,625
Of which James G. Brinkman received six thousand two hundred 6,200
Of which Edward Costello received six thousand and eighty-two 6,082
Of which Charles Koster received six thousand and fifty-one 6,051
Of which Clement Watts received five thousand six hundred and eighty-five 5,685
Of which John White received five thousand five hundred and eighty-five 5,585
Of which Bartholomew Ward received five thousand two hundred and fifty-five 5,255
Of which John J. Kehoe received five thousand one hundred and thirty-two 5,132
Of which William H. Falconer received five thousand and ninety-five 5,095
Of which Nicholas Seger received four thousand six hundred and seventy-four 4,674
Of which William Burns received four thousand six hundred and thirty-two 4,632
Of which George W. Marsh received four thousand five hundred and thirty-six 4,536
Of which Jacob Scherding received four thousand two hundred and fifty-four 4,254
Of which David Hogg received three thousand nine hundred and twenty-three 3,923
Of which Lazarus Seis received three thousand eight hundred and ninety-three 3,893
Of which Thomas W. Skuse received three thousand two hundred and sixty 3,260
Of which Hugh A. Reilly received two thousand nine hundred and seventy-one 2,971
Of which Christopher Nugent received two thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven 2,837
Of which John McMahon received two thousand seven hundred and nine 2,709
Of which Philip Sheridan received two thousand one hundred and fifty-four 2,154
Of which Henry R. Roome received one thousand five hundred and fifty-nine 1,559
Of which Lewis W. Maires received one thousand one hundred and ninety-six 1,196
Of which Melancthon Thompson received five hundred and eighty-seven 587
Of which Michael J. Russell received four hundred and seventy-eight 478
Of which Michael G. Kenney received twenty-six 26
Of which one hundred and thirty-one 131
were blank, and
Of which one hundred and forty-two 142
were scattering votes.

102,312

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Councilmen for the Sixth Senatorial District was one hundred and two thousand two hundred and seventeen 102,217

Of which George D. Kellogg received nine thousand two hundred and sixteen 9,216
Of which Alexander H. Keech received nine thousand one hundred and eighty-two 9,182
Of which William B. White received nine thousand one hundred and seventy-five 9,175
Of which George H. Mackay received nine thousand one hundred and thirty-seven 9,137
Of which J. Wilson Green received nine thousand eight hundred and fifty 9,850
Of which Morris A. Tyng received eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight 8,768
Of which William Lamb received seven thousand four hundred and seventy-nine 7,479
Of which John G. Haviland received six thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight 6,968
Of which George McGrath received six thousand seven hundred and twenty 6,720
Of which Michael Smith received six thousand four hundred and sixty-four 6,464
Of which James Murray received six thousand and eighty-nine 6,089
Of which John Houghtalin received five thousand three hundred and twenty-nine 5,329
Of which James J. Coonan received one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven 1,197
Of which Louis J. Parker received nine hundred and fifty-eight 958
Of which William Geraghty received eight hundred and thirty-two 832
Of which James Riley received eight hundred and fourteen 814
Of which Patrick G. Duffy received six hundred and sixty-six 666
Of which Daniel Buckley received six hundred and sixty 660
Of which John Vanderpool received five hundred and eighty-two 582
Of which John S. Ellison received four hundred and eighty 480
Of which Alexander Coyle received four hundred and seventy-four 474
Of which Patrick Gilmore received four hundred and forty-eight 448
Of which James Ingram received four hundred and sixty-eight 468
Of which A. A. Schiedler received four hundred and five 405
Of which John Horan received two hundred and thirteen 213
Of which John H. Beaver received fifty-eight 58
Of which George B. Macy received three 3
Of which F. O. Pendexter received one 1
Of which one hundred and sixty-two 162
were blank, and
Of which one hundred and twelve 112
were scattering votes.

102,217

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the offices of Councilmen for the Seventh Senatorial District was one hundred and thirty-five thousand eight hundred and nineteen 135,819

Of which Francis A. Thomas received ten thousand nine hundred and sixty-four 10,964
Of which Stephen Roberts received ten thousand two hundred and eighty-one 10,281
Of which Christopher Pullmann received ten thousand one hundred and fifty-five 10,155
Of which George Hittrick received ten thousand and thirty-seven 10,037
Of which Milnor Imlay received nine thousand four hundred and ninety-six 9,496
Of which Michael Halloran received nine thousand four hundred and eighty-two 9,482
Of which Henry Murray received eight thousand five hundred and eighty-eight 8,588
Of which John U. Gent received eight thousand four hundred and sixty-six 8,466
Of which Patrick Russell received eight thousand three hundred and twenty-three 8,323
Of which Francis F. Reynolds received seven thousand four hundred and twenty 7,420
Of which Benjamin Moore received seven thousand and fifty-eight 7,058
Of which Hugh Reilly received six thousand eight hundred and forty-seven 6,847
Of which Thomas O'Callaghan received five thousand four hundred and seventy-two 5,472
Of which Thomas Mulligan received four thousand nine hundred and nineteen 4,919
Of which Thomas Duffy received four thousand three hundred and thirteen 4,313
Of which John O'Shaughnessy received three thousand eight hundred and thirteen 3,813
Of which Edward Brucks received three thousand three hundred and eighty 3,380
Of which John Scallon received three thousand three hundred and eighty-eight 3,388
Of which James G. Coffee received one thousand six hundred and eighteen 1,618
Of which John L. Ulrich received one thousand and eighty 1,080
Of which William Scott received three hundred and five 305
Of which James Crowe received thirteen 13
Of which Hugh Murray received eleven 11
Of which George Barthold received one 1
Of which one hundred and twenty-seven were blank, and 127
Of which two hundred and eighty-two were scattering votes 282

135,819

VOTE FOR COMMISSIONERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST SCHOOL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools for the First School District was nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven 9,857

Of which Timothy Brennan received nine thousand five hundred and and seventy-five 9,575
Of which two hundred and twenty-two 222
were blank, and
Of which sixty 60
were scattering votes.

9,857

SECOND SCHOOL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of the Commissioner of Common Schools for the Second School District was twelve thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine 12,729

Of which Wilson Small received ten thousand one hundred and sixty-three 10,163
Of which William J. McCarthy received two thousand three hundred and ninety-seven 2,397
Of which Charles Schaffner received thirteen 13
Of which forty-four 44
were blank, and
Of which one hundred and twelve 112
were scattering votes.

12,729

THIRD SCHOOL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools for the Third School District was nine thousand seven hundred and forty-three 9,743

Of which Samuel B. H. Vance received five thousand nine hundred and twenty-five 5,925
Of which James E. Halsey received three thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight 3,768
Of which twenty-four 24
were blank, and
Of which twenty-six 26
were scattering votes.

9,743

FOURTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools for the Fourth School District was twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy seven 12,977

Of which James L. Miller received six thousand six hundred and eighteen 6,618
Of which Samuel P Patterson received six thousand two hundred and ninety-one 6,291
Of which fourteen 14
were blank, and
Of which fifty-four 54
were scattering votes.

12,977

FIFTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools for the Fifth School District was seven thousand nine hundred and thirteen 7,913

Of which Richard Warren received three thousand two hundred and sixty-four 3,264
Of which William H. Neilson received three thousand three hundred and ninety-five 3,395
Of which Frederick L. Vultee received six hundred and eighty-eight 688
Of which twenty-six 26
were blank, and
Of which forty 40
were scattering votes

7,913

SIXTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools for the Sixth School District was ten thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven 10,737

Of which James M. Post received five thousand nine hundred and seventy-one 5,971
Of which James L. Hastie received four thousand seven hundred and forty 4,740
Of which fourteen 14
were blank, and
Of which twelve 12
were scattering votes.

10,737

SEVENTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools for the Seventh School District was twelve thousand nine hundred and forty-four 12,944

Of which James B. Brady received five thousand one hundred and eighty-six 5,186
Of which Horatio P. Allen received five thousand one hundred and fifty 5,150
Of which Frederick Smythe received two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight 2,598
Of which ten 10
were blank, and
Of which twenty 20
were scattering votes.

12,944

FOR TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the First Ward was one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven 1,467

Of which Charles Bergner received nine hundred and ninety-nine 999
Of which Thomas Roche received four hundred and sixty-seven 467
And of which one 1
was a scattering vote.

1,467

SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Second Ward was two hundred and seventy-six 276

Of which William Buckley received one hundred and seventy-six 176
Of which Jeremiah Coyne received ninety-six 96
Of which two 2
were blank, and
Of which two 2
were scattering votes.

276

THIRD WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Third Ward was four hundred and forty-eight 448

Of which Daniel L. Robbins received one hundred and sixty-four 164
Of which William Britton received one hundred and sixty-one 161
Of which Thomas D. Winchester received one hundred and seventeen 117
Of which four 4
were blank, and
Of which two 2
were scattering votes.

448

FOURTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Fourth Ward, was one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine 1,769

Of which Daniel J. Buckley received nine hundred and eight 908
Of which William McInerny received eight hundred and fifty 850
Of which two 2
were blank, and
Of which nine 9
were scattering votes.

1,769

FIFTH WARD.

For Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Fifth Ward, *for full term*, was one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three 1,833

Of which Clauz Puckhafer received nine hundred and sixty-six 966
Of which Andrew W. Leggett received eight hundred and sixty-five 865
And of which two 2
were blank votes.

1,833

To Fill Vacancy for Three Years.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Fifth Ward, *to fill vacancy for three years*, was one thousand, eight hundred and forty-one 1,841

Of which William H. Burras received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one 1,831
Of which five 5
were blank, and
Of which five 5
were scattering votes.

1,841

To Fill Vacancy for One Year.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Fifth Ward, *to fill vacancy for one year*, was one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven 1,757

Of which Zimri West received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six 1,756
And of which one 1
was a blank vote.

1,757

SIXTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Sixth Ward was two thousand one hundred and seventy-three 2,173

Of which Walter Roche received two thousand one hundred and forty 2,140
Of which two 2
were blank, and
Of which thirty-one 31
were scattering votes.

2,173

SEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Seventh Ward was three thousand eight hundred and seventy 3,870

Of which James Collins received two thousand five hundred and fourteen 2,514
Of which Thomas Warren received nine hundred and twenty-two 922
Of which James Olvany received three hundred and ninety 390
Of which four 4
were blank, and
Of which forty 40
were scattering votes.

3,870

EIGHTH WARD.

For Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Eighth Ward, *for full term*, was three thousand three hundred and two 3,302

Of which Walter W. Adams received two thousand four hundred and eighty-six 2,486
Of which John A. Hearn received four hundred and thirty-nine 439
Of which Andrew Zimmerman received three hundred and fifty-four 354
And of of which twenty-three 23
were scattering votes.

3,302

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Eighth Ward, *to fill vacancy*, was three thousand three hundred and ten 3,310

Of which Mathias Clark received two thousand eight hundred and eighty 2,880
Of which Robert H. Ellis received four hundred and twenty-three 423
And of which seven 7
were blank votes.

3,310

NINTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Ninth Ward was five thousand two hundred and twenty-three 5,223

Of which James W. Booth received three thousand eight hundred and seventeen 3,817
Of which Lorenzo B. Cummings received one thousand three hundred and fifty-six 1,356
Of which fourteen 14
were blank and
Of which thirty-six 36
were scattering votes

5,223

TENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Tenth Ward was two thousand six hundred and ninety-five 2,695

Of which Robert R. Breese received one thousand four hundred and fifteen 1,415
Of which William McCaffill received one thousand two hundred and twenty-seven 1,227
Of which twelve 12
were blank, and
Of which forty-one 41
were scattering votes.

2,695

ELEVENTH WARD.

For Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Eleventh Ward, *for full term*, was five thousand five hundred and thirty-three 5,533

Of which Hiram Wisner received two thousand four hundred and fifty-four 2,454
Of which James H. Cutter received two thousand one hundred and forty-five 2,145
And of which John H. Dingle received nine hundred and thirty-four 934

5,533

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Eleventh Ward, to fill vacancy, was two thousand eight hundred and thirty-three 2,833

Of which Martin Macer received one thousand three hundred and eighty-five 1,385
Of which Bernard Petry received eight hundred and ninety-four 894
Of which Samuel C. O'Brien received four hundred and nine 409
Of which two 2
were blank, and
Of which one hundred and four 104
were scattering votes,

2,833

TWELFTH WARD.

For Full Term.

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes cast for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Twelfth Ward, *for full term*, was three thousand three hundred and sixty 3,360

Of which John Straiton received one thousand seven hundred and twenty-four 1,724
Of which Morton Brock received one thousand six hundred and thirty-five 1,635
And of which one 1
was a scattering vote.

3,360

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Twelfth Ward, *to fill vacancy*, was nineteen 19

Of which Charles H. Lyon received nineteen votes 19

THIRTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Thirteenth Ward was two thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine 2,979

Of which James H. Irwin received two thousand two hundred and one 2,201
Of which Gilbert S. Dye received seven hundred and one 701
Of which fifteen 15
were blank, and
Of which seventy-two 72
were scattering votes.

2,979

FOURTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Fourteenth Ward was three thousand one hundred and sixty-two 3,162

Of which Samuel R. Kirkham received one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine 1,699
Of which David O'Reilly received one thousand four hundred and thirty-three 1,433
Of which four 4
were blank, and
Of which twenty-six 26
were scattering votes.

3,162

FIFTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Fifteenth Ward was two thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine 2,759

Of which Otis D. Swan received one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three 1,963
Of which John F. Stoddard received seven hundred and sixty-four 764
Of which one 1
were blank, and
Of which thirty-one 31
were scattering votes.

2,759

SIXTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Sixteenth Ward was four thousand five hundred and thirty-nine 4,539

Of which Benjamin C. Wandell received two thousand four hundred and fifty-three 2,453
Of which Orlando P. Smith received two thousand and fifty 2,050
Of which nineteen 19
were blank, and
Of which seventeen 17
were scattering votes.

4,539

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Seventeenth Ward was seven thousand and twenty-nine 7,029

Of which George P. Stutzman received two thousand seven hundred and sixty-five 2,765
Of which George H. W. Neander received two thousand seven hundred and nine 2,709
Of which Joseph Bruhl received one thousand four hundred and forty-two 1,442
Of which one 1
was blank, and
Of which one hundred and twelve 112
were scattering votes.

7,029

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Eighteenth Ward was five thousand one hundred 5,100

Of which John O'Brien received two thousand five hundred 2,500
Of which John A. Foster received two thousand two hundred and forty-four 2,244
Of which Franklin H. Churchill received three hundred and twenty-seven 327
Of which John M. Stoddard received three 3
Of which William Cooper received one 1
Of which twenty 20
were blank, and
Of which five 5
were scattering votes.

5,100

NINETEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward was four thousand eight hundred and sixty-six 4,866

Of which Charles H. Lyons received one thousand six hundred and twelve 1,612
Of which John Osborn received one thousand four hundred and forty-six 1,446
Of which James R. Davis received one thousand one hundred and twenty-eight 1,128
Of which John D. Coughlan received six hundred and twenty-three 623
Of which — Coughlan received twenty-seven 27
Of which seven 7
were blank, and
Of which twenty-three 23
were scattering votes.

4,866

TWENTIETH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Twentieth Ward was six thousand one hundred and thirty-eight 6,138

Of which John Holzderber received two thousand five hundred and twenty-nine 2,529
Of which Gabriel Van Cott received two thousand four hundred and three 2,403
Of which Charles H. Moore received one thousand one hundred and seventy-five 1,175
Of which eight 8
were blank, and
Of which twenty-three 23
were scattering votes.

6,138

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Twenty-first Ward was four thousand five hundred and eighty-eight 4,588

Of which John Stephenson received two thousand seven hundred and four 2,704
Of which Robert Johnston received one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six 1,876
Of which four 4
were blank, and
Of which four 4
were scattering votes.

4,588

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools for the Twenty-second Ward was four thousand seven hundred and five 4,705

Of which Stephen H. Simonson received two thousand one hundred and thirty-nine 2,139
Of which Michael O'Brien received one thousand five hundred and ninety-four 1,594
Of which Michael Groh received four hundred and forty-eight 448
Of which nine 9
were blank, and
Of which fifteen 15
were scattering votes.

4,705

DECLARATION.

The Board of City Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts of said city and county, at the election held on the fifth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, do hereby certify, determine and declare.

MAYOR,

That

John T. Hoffman,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Mayor of the City of New-York.

COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

That

Richard O'Gorman,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Counsel to the Corporation.

ALDERMEN,

That

Thomas Coman,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Second Aldermanic District.

That

Charles McBrien,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Fourth Aldermanic District.

That

Joseph Shannon,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Sixth Aldermanic District.

That

William L. Ely,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Eighth Aldermanic District.

That

Bernard Reilly,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Tenth Aldermanic District.

That

Charles L. Loew,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Twelfth Aldermanic District.

That

Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Fourteenth Aldermanic District.

That

Robert McGinnis,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Sixteenth Aldermanic District.

COUNCILMEN.

That

John Stacom, James Long,
Patrick H. Keenan, Cornelius Flynn, and
Isaac Robinson, Hugh O'Brien,

by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Councilmen for the Fourth Senatorial District.

That

Bernard Kenney, Edward Costello,
Anthony Hartman, Charles Koster, and
James G. Brinkman, Clement Watts,

by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Councilmen for the Fifth Senatorial District.

That

George D. Kellogg, William B. White,
Alexander H. Keech, George H. Mackay, and
J. Wilson Green, Morris A. Tyng,

by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Councilmen for the Sixth Senatorial District.

That

Francis C. Thomas, George Hettrick,
Stephen S. Roberts, Michael Halloran, and
Christopher Pullman, Milnor Imlay,

by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Councilmen of the Seventh Senatorial District.

COMMISSIONERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS,

That

Timothy Brennan,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Common Schools for the First School District.

That

Wilson Small,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Common Schools for the Second School District.

That

Samuel B. H. Vance,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Common Schools for the Third School District.

That

James L. Miller,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Common Schools for the Fourth School District.

That

Richard Warren,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Common Schools for the Fifth School District.

That

James M. Post,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Common Schools, for the Sixth School District.

That

James T. Brady,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Common Schools, for the Seventh School District.

TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

That

Charles Bergner,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools, for the First Ward.

That

William Buckley,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools, for the Second Ward.

That

David L. Robbins,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools, for the Third Ward.

That

Daniel J. Buckley,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools, for the Fourth Ward.

That

Clanz Puckhafer,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Fifth Ward, *for full term.*

That

William H. Burras,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Sixth Ward, *to fill vacancy for three years.*

That

Zimri West,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Fifth Ward, *to fill vacancy for one year.*

That

Walter Roche,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Sixth Ward.

That

James Collins,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Seventh Ward.

That

Walter W. Adams,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Eighth Ward, *for full term.*

That

Mathias Clark,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Eighth Ward, *to fill vacancy.*

That

James W. Booth,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Ninth Ward.

That

Robert R. Breese,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Tenth Ward.

That

Hiram Wisner,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Eleventh Ward, *for full term.*

That

William W. Lyons,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Eleventh Ward, *to fill vacancy.*

That

John Straiton,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Twelfth Ward, *for full term.*

That

Charles H. Lyon,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Twelfth Ward, *to fill vacancy.*

That

James H. Irwin,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Thirteenth Ward.

That

Samuel R. Kirkham,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Fourteenth Ward.

That

Otis D. Swan,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Fifteenth Ward.

That

Benjamin C. Wandell,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Sixteenth Ward.

That

George P. Stutzman,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Seventeenth Ward.

That

John O'Brien,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Eighteenth Ward.

That

Charles H. Lyons,

by the greatest number of votes, wes duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Nineteenth Ward.

That

John Holzderber,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Twentieth Ward.

That

John Stephenson,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Twenty-first Ward.

That

Stephen M. Simonson,

by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Twenty-second Ward.

We hereby certify the foregoing statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of City Canvassers, this eighteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

IGNATIUS FLYNN,
Chairman.

DAVID T. VALENTINE,
Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

DRY WALNUT LUMBER.
DRY WALNUT LUMBER.
Dealers and others can now examine a cargo (70,000 feet, of dry walnut lumber, mostly one inch thick, just landed on the wharf, foot of 30th-st., North River, and for sale in bulk, or by the thousand feet.
H. A. CRANE, Lumber Dealer, foot of 30th-st., N.R

SIMPSON & CHASE'S
ARKANSAS AND WASHITA OIL-STONE WORKS,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 East 84th-st., New-York.
Oil-stones and slips of every size and description made to order, at the shortest notice and in the best manner.

WALTER M. SMITH,
FANCY
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
No. 18 John-street,
Up Stairs. New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

A LADY HAVING A NEW AND RICHLY trimmed velvet coat, just completed, by one of the best city makers, would sell it at a low price if applied for immediately. No. 907 Broadway, Room No. 5.

CHARLES A. PEABODY HAS RESIGNED the position of United States Judge for Louisiana, and resumed the practice of law in New-York at No. 161 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with a pleasant furnished room, fire, gas and breakfast, in a strictly private family in 38th-st., near Broadway, first-class dwelling; references required. Address S. M., Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

BOARD FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, with a pleasant room. Inquire at No. 315 West 4th-st., between Bank and West 12th-st. Reference required.

DESIRABLE BOARD CAN BE HAD with a small family; the entire 2d and 3d floors, with or without private table. Apply on the premises, No. 167 East 14th-st.

A DESIRABLE THIRD-STORY FRONT room, newly furnished, can be had by a lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen, at No. 27 Woodhull-st., Brooklyn, with first-class board.

$7 AND UPWARDS PER WEEK FOR single rooms with board; rooms without board $3, $3 50 per week. Families accommodated at the Dupont House, corner of Laight and Hudson sts.

57 WEST 11TH-ST.—THIRD STORY, FRONT parlor and bedroom to let, with board; everything first-class. Apply as above.

A SMALL FRONT ROOM FOR ONE gentleman. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sabbath-school in connection with the West 44th-st. U. P. Church, between 9th and 10th avs., will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock. Adults 25 cents; children 10 cents. Rev. R. PARKER and Mr. J. GOURLEY will address the meeting. The public are invited.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st., will be consecrated by Bishop POTTER on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The clergy are invited to assemble in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and proceed together to the church.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. —A free lecture will be delivered THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. C. H. GARDNER, of the Gardner Institute, at the room of the association. Subject—*Pneumatics*; illustrated by experiments. The public are invited.

SOUTHERN ADVERTISEM'TS

FOR SALE—A SEA ISLAND COTTON PLANTATION. The owner having more land than he can at present cultivate, will sell seven hundred (700) acres of superior Sea Island cotton land, situated on Skidaway Island, ten miles from Savannah, Ga. The island is connected with the main land by a bridge. The plantation fronts on a broad river, and there are twenty (20) building lots fronting on the river, which the purchaser can sell for as much as the whole tract will cost. It is healthy at all seasons of the year, and for fish and oysters it is unsurpassed.

For terms and particulars, apply to
BELL, WYLLY & CHRISTIAN,
Savannah,
Ga.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Roissenneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

For the Holidays.
SHIRTS,
6 for $18.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 CANAL-ST., CORNER LAURENS.

Under Garments,
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN,
AT
LOW PRICES.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 CANAL-ST., CORNER LAURENS.

For the Holidays.
Rich Silk Scarfs,
RICH SILK NECKTIES,
WINTER GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, COLLARS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, SCARF-PINS, &c., &c., in large assortment, at
LOW PRICES.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 CANAL-ST., CORNER LAURENS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
HOLIDAY PRESENTS! HOLIDAY PRICES!
HOLIDAY PRESENTS! HOLIDAY PRICES!
GREAT CLEARING SALE
AT
DAVIDSONS'
BOWERY CLOAK-STORE.

Basques worth $15 00 Reduced to $12 00.
Basques worth $18 50 Reduced to $15 00.
Basques worth $25 00 Reduced to $18 50.

Sacques worth $13 Reduced to $10.
Sacques worth $16 Reduced to $12.
Sacques worth $20 Reduced to $16.

Circulars worth $13 00 Reduced to $10 00.
Circulars worth $16 50 Reduced to $12 00.
Circulars worth $20 00 Reduced to $15 00.

VELVET BASQUES!
VELVET SACQUES!!
VELVET CIRCULARS!!!
SELLING OFF AT COST!
SELLING OFF AT COST!

DAVIDSON BROTHERS,
BOWERY CLOAK-STORE, Nos. 264 and 264½ Bowery.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH,
and GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

CARPETING, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now on hand a full assortment of ENGLISH VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING; also, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS, DRUGGETS, and all other articles pertaining to the Carpet trade, which they are selling at IMPORTED and MANUFACTURERS' PRICES for CASH.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
has just received a new and elegant
assortment of
VERY FINE INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
both long and square,
which he will be prepared to exhibit
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1865.

RICH SILKS—RICH SILKS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.,
will offer on MONDAY, 18th inst.,
6,000 yards splendid BLACK SILK, at a reduction of 30 per cent.
5,000 yards FANCY SILKS, in all the fashionable shades, at a reduction of 20 per cent.
1,800 yards very rich MOIR ANTIQUE, at a reduction of 50 per cent.
This offers a rare chance to buy superior goods for the holidays.

ONLY 25 CENTS PER YARD.
10,000 Yards Worsted Dress Goods, at 25 cents per yard. Reduced from 50 cents.
T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
THIS WEEK IN
FANCY SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
We have just purchased in the auction rooms and from importers several large invoices of
FANCY SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
at 25 to 50 per cent. less than what they have sold for earlier in the season, and it is our intention to distribute them to our customers at the same reduction during the present week.

FANCY SILKS, splendid qualities, at $1.
FANCY SILKS, extra heavy and wide, at $1 25.
RICH GRO GRAIN SILKS, only $1 50.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, all wool, only 85 cents; worth $1 37½.
BON JOURS EMPRESS CLOTHS at $1; worth $1 50.
FRENCH MERINOES, splendid quality and colors, at $1; worth $1 50.
PLAID VALENCIAS, only 31¼c. per yard; worth 50 cents.
PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINETTES, only 3s. and 3s. 6d.; worth 60c. and 70c.
HEAVY PLAID PARIS REP POPLINS, only 70c.; worth $1 25 per yard.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
near Houston-st.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, AND PRINTS.
SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS, AND CANTON FLANNELS AND OTHER DOMESTICS,
JUST PURCHASED AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES, IN SOME INSTANCES FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN THE PRICES TWO WEEKS AGO.
We advise our friends to lay in their supplies before prices advance again.
ALSO,
OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF BEAVER CLOTHS FOR LADIES' CLOAKING,
AND
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,
at greatly reduced prices.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
"This Week."
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION,
IN
MAGNIFICENT FRENCH and INDIA CASHMERE, LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS,
BROCHE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS,
in entirely new designs, imported this season.
ALSO,
WHITE and SCARLET CENTRE PAISLEY SHAWLS, LONG and SQUARE.
We respectfully inform our customers that our selection of Shawls cannot be equaled in the city.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
the following
"SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS"
are just received per last steamer:
In PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
the new shades of Blue, Green, and Garnet.
In FRENCH MERINOS,
the new shades of Purple, Gaslight Green, and Garnet.
In EMPRESS CLOTHS and POPLINS,
the new shades of Mauve, Green, French Gray, and Garnet.

NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, SELECTED BY HIMSELF IN EUROPE.—The largest, cheapest and most varied assortment in the city, Ladies' and Gent's Jet Chains, Pins, Bracelets, Buckles, Ear-rings, &c., Pearl, Jet and Fancy Buttons; also, Steel and Gilt Goods, English Scissors, Penknives, Combs and Brushes, Portmonnaies, Hair Nets and Waterfalls. Also, a full line of best English small wares; new styles Dress Trimmings, Ribbons and Laces, Tissue and Lace Vails, Embroideries, Collars, &c.; French Corsets, $1 50; best Steel Spring Skirts, $1. Skirts made to order.
N. B.—Jouvin's and other celebrated Kid Gloves at low prices; Empress Kids only $1; undressed Kids, new colors, only 90 cents.
W. J. ELGER,
Importer of Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Goods,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway,
Between 18th and 19th-sts.

INDIA GOODS! MARCHANDISE DE L'INDE! INDIANISCHE WAAREN! All kinds of staple, fancy, curious articles, silks and shawls, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

DRY GOODS.

MERRY CHRISTMAS!

CHRISTMAS

CHRISTMAS AND PRESENTS
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY PRESENTS
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

CHRISTMAS GOODS PRESENTS
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
CHRISTMAS OF PRESENTS
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
CHRISTMAS EVERY PRESENTS
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
CHRISTMAS DESCRIPTION. PRESENTS
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

HAPPY NEW YEAR
AT MACY'S. AT MACY'S.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, NOVELTIES,

HAPPY NEW YEAR
AT MACY'S. LACE GOODS, AT MACY'S.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.

HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,

AT MACY'S. AT MACY'S.
HAPPY NEW YEAR
AT MACY'S. AT MACY'S.

DOLLS,
ALL KINDS, ALL SIZES, ALL PRICES.
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, near 14th-st.

KID GLOVES
90 cents a pair,
1,000 dozen.
LADIES' KID GLOVES,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED REAL FRENCH KID,
AT
90 cents a pair,
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av., near 14th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
GOOD BARGAINS.
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.
HANDSOME BLACK LUSTRES, $3 50, $4 and $4 50 per dress.
BADAJOS, SAVANNAHS, POPLINS, EUGENIES, &c., $4 50 to $6.
WINCEY BALMORAL SKIRTS, $5, $6 and $8.
SUPERB CLOTH CRAPE and BEADED MUFFS and SETS—SOMETHING NEW.
EMBROIDERY SETS, POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MOURNING GOODS,
HANDSOME BARGAINS.
We invite special attention to our large and most desirable stock of MOURNING MATERIALS. SEVERAL NEW ARTICLES, not kept elsewhere, are just received.
N. B.—CRAPE CLOTH, SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW, over 2 yards wide, BEAUTIFUL TEXTURE, only $10 per dress, selling fast.
W. JACKSON,
Importer and Dealer in Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co's.

MOURNING BONNETS,
A MOST BEAUTIFUL STOCK.
SOME CHOICE NOVELTIES THIS WEEK.
N. B.—JUST RECEIVED, 9-4 BLACK CRAPE CLOTH, A NEW ARTICLE FOR DRESSES, AT
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.,
opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

BLACK ALPACAS.
Special attention is called to several lots offered at 62½c., 75c. and $1 per yard. Most desirable makes and extremely cheap.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

1865 HOLIDAY PRESENTS. 1866.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, JUST RECEIVED,
WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
CURTAIN MATERIALS
OF ALL STYLES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 BROADWAY

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,
HANDSOME BALMORAL SKIRTS,
FINE BLACK ALPACAS,
CASHMERES AND DELAINES,
MERRIMACK PRINTS,
ENGLISH PRINTS.
GENT'S AND LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENT'S AND LADIES' GLOVES,
GENT'S AND LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS,
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,
CLOTHS FOR CLOAKS,
CASSIMERES FOR PANTS.
The above goods comprise the best makes and styles in the market. They have been bought expressly for the HOLIDAY trade at GREATLY reduced prices, and will be sold at a slight advance from cost.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FRENCH FANCY BALMORAL SKIRTS.
We have just received per *Scotia* another
IMPORTATION
of the above, consisting of the most elegant and recherche assortment
OUT OF PARIS.
Among them are some beautiful
WHITE CASHMERE AND ALPACA,
VERY DRESSY.
BLACK CASHMERE AND ALPACA
HANDSOMELY TRIMMED.
FANCY STRIPES, in all possible kinds. Elegantly got up
WHITE MUSLIN SKIRTS,
plain, tucked and embroidered, at prices that will astonish our lady customers. We can sell them at less than the material would cost here.
Another importation of our celebrated
FRENCH COUTILLE AND EMBROIDERED CORSETS,
in Ladies and Misses,
ALL SIZES.
Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c., &c., &c.
The trade supplied on liberal terms.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BLACK SILK QUILTED SKIRTS.
BLACK SILK EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.
VERY ELEGANT
and comfortable for the Winter, at
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
WHOLESALE,
AT GRAND-ST CHEAP STORE.
We cut Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
Mark the address, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.
Entrance to the Wholesale Department, No. 66 Allen-st.
Second floor—Straw and Felt Goods.
Third floor—Ribbons, Millinery and Silk Goods.
Fourth floor—Case Goods only.

HOUSEKEEPERS TAKE NOTICE.
T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st., will continue to offer his large stock of
Blankets,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Prints and Delaines,
Table Damask and Toweling,
at last week's panic prices.
Goods are advancing fast.
The early bird catches the worm.

FRENCH MERINOS! FRENCH MERINOS!
Prices smashed right down for this week.
T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA ESTABLISHMENT,
At No. 296 Canal-st.,
Under the Brandreth House.
PARISIAN VELVET CLOAKS,
the latest novelties,
OPERA CLOAKS,
and the largest assortment in the United States of all kinds of WINTER CLOAKS,
in elegant styles, at
ADOLPH NEW,
No. 296, the first store in Canal-st., No. 296.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS,
And Holiday Presents, at FAIRCHILD'S BAZAAR, No. 377 6th-av., one door above 23d-st. French and Spanish spoken.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

"BOULEVARD! BOULEVARD!! BOULEVARD!!!" meets us wherever we turn our eyes. We hear it, too, lisped from daintiest lips. Is it a talisman, or is it a crinoline? Its trade-mark is a royal crown; its train is pronounced peerless. For further particulars, inquire at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S, Canal-st. Trade supplied by W. S. THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., No. 391 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,
NOS. 272 and 274 BOWERY,
NOW OPEN
AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT
OF
PLAIN SILKS,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE COLORS WORN,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.

FOR SALE.

LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
NO. 40 PARK ROW, (*Times Building,*) NEW-YORK,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
CITY PROPERTY, FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, MILL PROPERTY, &c., for SALE and EXCHANGE. Furnished and unfurnished houses to let. Agents for the sale and transfer of property in all the Northern and Southern States.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.—A good farm of 59 acres and 20 perches, in Byberry Township, in the XXIIId Ward of the City of Philadelphia, near the Trenton Railroad and the Delaware River, by which access to and from the city is had many times daily.
The buildings are a good stone house, with frame back-buildings, erected a few years ago; stone and frame barn and outbuildings; a nice new frame two-story cottage; large lawn; fruit trees and small fruits in great variety. Evergreen and shade trees on the lawn and around the house.
Apply to
M. RUSHTON,
No. 605 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE AND FRUIT FARM.—Will be offered at public vendue, on the first day of January next, a very valuable property in the Muscovetung Valley, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, three hours from New-York. Consists of 104 acres of excellent limestone land, not surpassed for fertility in the State; handsome modern gothic house, large barn, buildings, &c. Tenant-house erected three years ago, with great study of convenience, beauty and durability. Ten acres of thrifty fruit, embracing dwarf and standard pears, peach, &c.; orchard, vineyard, strawberries, &c. Situation and scenery magnificent, and climate very healthy. The whole laid out by present owner for a model country place in every particular. For further description inquire of C. W. OPDYKE, Nos. 36 and 38 Barclay-st.

THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK CITY,
will buy and sell real estate, as the agent of others, in all parts of the United States, especially in the South.
Will negotiate loans on real securities. Will facilitate emigration, and will transact all business in which a responsible agent, known and trusted by all interests, may be usefully employed.
JOHN A. ANDREW, President.
FRANK E. HOWE, Vice-President and General Agent, North.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION ON 1ST OF May next, a four-story brick house, about 27 feet wide, lot 103 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, located in 11th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.
Also,
Seven full lots on 91st and 92d sts., between 5th and Madison avs., at $3,000 each.

FOR SALE—BY HOLDEN & MOORE, NO. 643 7th-av., near 48th-st., one three-story and basement high-stoop house and lot on East 128th-st. Price, $7,000. A three-story and basement high-stoop house on West 44th-st. Price, $11,000. A number of first and second-class dwelling houses, north of 14th-st; tenement houses on 7th and 3d avs.; three lots on 133d-st., near 7th-av.; a splendid farm in Westchester County, N. Y., and other country residences and city lots to be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., $8,000; has furnace and all the conveniences. Also, three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, all the modern improvements, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., $11,000. Also, brown-stone front, four-story, high-stoop, West 28th-st., in perfect order, price $25,000. And a large number of others. Also good investments in tenement property. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

150 ACRES OF MISSOURI LAND FOR SALE.—Situated in Washington County, within three miles of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad; has an excellent spring on it, and admirably adapted for a fruit farm or vineyard; will be sold reasonable, or exchanged for property in or near New-York City. For further particulars, address J. M. COVINGTON, Box No. 773 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—THE SIX LOTS of ground foot of Eighteenth-street, East River, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a brick building 50x80, and the balance of premises covered by high sheds. Suitable for a coal yard or storage purposes. Possession immediately.
JOHN A. SHARP, No. 51 Broad-street.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FIVE four-story brick stores on Court-st.; two complete brick houses on Union-st.; each $6,500; one house $3,500; one new first-class brown-stone house, extra size, with immediate possession. PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN NEWARK, N. J.; house three-story brick, with two-story wing; size of lot, 108 feet front by 218 feet deep; stable and coachman's house on rear of lot; terms to suit purchasers. For particulars apply to the owner, WM. B. MOTT, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 2 West 4th-st., within one block and a half of Broadway; full lot; immediate possession.
ALSO, a gore lot, 47 feet front, on 49th-st., near Broadway, suitable for stable. Price $4,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A three-story brick house, No. 269 Union-st., Brooklyn; lot 22 by 100; house 22 by 50; high stoop, front basement; imitation of oak; range, wash-room, stationary tubs; halls imitation of marble; bath and gas throughout; house in good order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE AT LONG BRANCH.—A BUILDING lot, with sea-front, situated between the Pavilion and Green's Hotel, 150 feet south of McCormick's cottage, with a few acres of land in the rear for pasturage. Apply to JACOB W. MORRIS, Long Branch, or to W. M. GAWTRY, Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY SITUATED ON the southwest corner of Chambers and Church sts. 50 by 75 feet, upon which two stores are erected, and now under a favorable lease, affording an excellent investment for capitalists. For terms, apply to THOS. MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York City.

FOR SALE—RICH IOWA AND MINNESOTA Farms. Will grow 75 bushels corn or 40 bushels wheat per acre. Railroads, navigation, markets and towns convenient. They never require manure. One crop pays five times the price. Address J. T., at *National Intelligencer* Office, Washington.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-ST. property. The substantial five-story stores and dwellings on the northwest corner, known as Nos. 438 440 Greenwich and 50 Vestry st. Terms easy. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES, 117TH-st.; immediate possession; new brown-stone house, 2d-av. and 125th-st.; immediate possession; $10,000; cheap; also, 30 houses and 150 lots; some near 7th-av., Harlem. Apply to M. E. CRASTO, 117th-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house and lot No. 374 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; lot 17 feet 6 inches by 90 feet; house, 17 feet 6 inches by 60 feet; rents for $500. Price, $4,500. Apply to JAMES W. TRASK, No. 87 Pearl-st.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY IN Maryland for sale. For particulars apply to the owner, R. HAINES ENGLAND, Brick Meeting House, Cecil County, Md.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, well situated.
Also, lots at Harlem.
Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FACTORY, WITH GOOD WATER-front, dock, &c., accessible to vessels of large size throughout the year.
ALBERT KOLLER, No. 199 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS, EACH 25x100 FEET, on the easterly side of Kent-av., between Rush-st. and Division-av., Williamsburgh. Apply to JAMES W. TRASK, No. 87 Pearl-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN—FINE BRICK HOUSE, 28x65, lot 150x100; immediate possession, and within fifteen minutes' walk of depot at Rahway, N. J.; price $5,500. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

HOUSE AND STORE AT JAMAICA, L. I. —One of the best business stands in the village. Inquire of J. A. HERRIMAN, No. 104 Wall-st., Port Warden's office.

DWELLING HOUSE AT JAMAICA, L. I. —Forty-two feet square, three stories, for sale cheap. Inquire of J. A. HERRIMAN, No. 104 Wall-st., Port Warden's office.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 54 7th-av., two doors from 14th-st. Possession can be had about 1st of January. Price $18,000. Also, No. 230 West 15th-st.; $15,000. W. B. WHITEMAN, 26 John-st.

FOR SALE—STORE IN THE LOWER PART OF Washington-st., 37 feet wide. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT IN BROOKLYN of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS IN ONE PLOT ON the south side of 45th-st., near the 5th-av. For terms apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FACTORIES FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J., with steam power. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET.

TO RENT—ON BROADWAY NEAR CHURCH-st., the first and second lofts of a first-class building, 25x100 feet; possession February next. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A CARD.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, to gentlemen only, without board, at No. 102 East 19th-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE SECOND-STORY furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 54 Sussex-st., Jersey City, five minutes' walk from the ferry.

FRONT OFFICE—AT NO. 27 PEARL-ST. TO let; 2d floor. Inquire of COZZENS & CO., 134 Pearl-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, FOR THE Winter, by a single person, a moderate-sized furnished room, somewhere near 4th-st., between South 2d and South 6th sts. Suitable reference given and rent paid in advance. Address GEORGE, stating terms, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child 6 years old, part of a house, furnished or unfurnished, convenient for housekeeping; references given and required. Address, stating terms, location, &c., B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The undersigned offers for sale
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
his large stock of Champagne, Claret, Burgundy, Sauterne, Muscat, Sherry, Port, and Malaga Wines.
All goods warranted strictly pure.
Send for a price list, or apply to J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TIMES will be enlarged about the first of January.

☞ Subscriptions in clubs to the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, sent before Jan. 1, 1866, will be received at the old club rates.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 20, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Characters by J. G. Burnett, E. Rafton, Messrs. Blaisdell, Scallen, Nunan, Danvers, Rendle, Becks, &c.; Misses Agnes Perry, Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON Dec. 20, commencing at 3½ o'clock, CONCERT by Mr. Jerome Hopkins, assisted by Messrs. Eugene Trastour, L. J. Lewis and Mrs. H. J. McAlister. EVENING, at 8 o'clock, LOST IN LONDON. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Mark Smith, Ringgold, Norton, Williamson, Misses Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, Ione Burke and Mrs. Jennings.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 20, commencing at 8 o'clock, BABES IN THE WOOD and THE FAT BOY. Characters by Messrs. J. S. Clarke, Chas. Walcot, Jr., John Dyott, J. G. Hanley, Andrews, Bland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. C. Walcot, Kate Morton, Miss Andrews and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 20, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW, SPIRIT OF THE FOUNTAIN. Characters by Messrs. Grisdale, George Brooks, G. W. Thompson, Lingard, Stanton, Winter, Seabert, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Miss Annie Hyatt.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 20, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MONTE CRISTO: Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, SAM: Principal characters by Messrs. Chanfrau, Parsloe and others; and Miss Olive Logan.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 20, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD; OR CLEVELAND HALL. Characters by Messrs. H. Whalley, Mestayer, Marden, Miss Fanny Herring.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock, QUEEN'S PAGE. Characters by Messrs. Daly, Hadaway, Jamieson, Wilton, Anderson, Mrs. Prior and Mrs. Jamieson. CIRCUS and the Living Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, Dec. 20, commencing at 2½ o'clock; EVENING, at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 20, commencing at 7½ o'clock, ICI PARLE FRANCAIS. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 20, commencing at 7½ o'clock, OUT TO NURSE. Characters by the troupe. Ballet, songs, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 19, commencing at 8 o'clock, MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR—PHAYLIN O'TOOLE'S COURTSHIP.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway (Stewart's Block.)
FARRER'S WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS—Facsimiles of the finest French pictures, by Meissonier, Gérome and others.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.
4th-av. and 23d-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—PAINTING AND STATUARY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 20, ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEPTUNE CLUB.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced for the defence of the Northeastern frontier; referred. A bill to establish a national militia was introduced and referred. A bill was introduced to authorize the establishment of a branch of the Freedmen's Bureau in each of the former Slave States. A bill in relation to the entering of coal lands was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. A bill in relation to the Court of Claims was referred to the Military Committee. A resolution was adopted asking for information in regard to the regular army. An amendment to the Pension Laws was moved and adopted. Three thousand copies of the Navy Register were ordered printed. A resolution was passed increasing the bonds of the Superintendent of Public Printing from $40,000 to $80,000. A resolution was adopted fixing Jan. 3 as the termination of the holiday recess. Mr. TRUMBULL gave notice of a bill to enlarge the power of the Freedmen's Bureau. A message was received from the President in relation to reconstruction. The message was accompanied by the reports of Gens. GRANT, HOWARD and SCHURZ. After the reading of the message, Senator SUMNER characterized it as a white-washing document, only paralleled by PIERCE's message on Kansas. Several Senators replied to Mr. SUMNER. After a brief debate, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

In the House certificates of election of members from Louisiana and one from Virginia were referred to the Committee of Fifteen. The Elections Committee were directed to inquire into the right of Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, to a seat as a member. The bill to regulate railroad transportation between the States, known as the New-York and Washington Air Line bill, was passed, after sharp discussion, 92 to 52. A new rule was agreed to for the appointment of a Standing Committee on Mines and Mining. On the question of adjourning over the holidays, the House non-concurred in the Senate amendment and asked a Committee of Conference. It was voted to allow each member for stationery, $75 for the long and $45 for the short session. The joint resolution to amend the Constitution, so as to prohibit the assumption or payment of rebel debts by any State, was adopted. After some further business, the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hon. JAMES JOHNSON, Provisional Governor of Georgia, has been relieved by the President, and directed to pass over to the Governor elect all State papers and property in his custody. As in the case of Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, the order to Gov. JOHNSON is accompanied with an expression of great satisfaction with the action of the Legislature, and with the manner in which Gov. PARSONS has performed the duties of his responsible office.

Secretary MCCULLOCH has assigned the revenue steam cutter *Pawtuxet* for special service along the coast this Winter, for the purpose of rendering aid to such vessels as may need assistance. She is to cruise between Boston, Cape Ann and Holmes' Hole, including Boston Bay, &c., and will carry provisions, fuel, water, &c., to supply those vessels which she may meet which are destitute; and will also take any supplies which the underwriters may see fit to put on board for this purpose.

JOHN H. GEE, late in charge of the Salisbury prison pens, is to be tried next week at Raleigh, N. C., before a Military Commission. The trial is to be conducted by Maj. FRANK WOLCOTT, the Judge-Advocate of the Department of North Carolina, who has lately been conducting several very important cases for the government in that quarter.

A mass convention of Northwestern farmers was held at Bloomington on the 15th. Resolutions were adopted urging the construction of a canal around the falls of Niagara; the acquirement of the free use of the St. Lawrence Channel; the securing of cheap rates of transit for Western products, and the prosecution of internal improvements.

The navigation of the Connecticut River closed on the 16th inst. The steamers *Granite State*, for New-York, and the *Silver Star*, were stopped by a bank of heavy ice off Wethersfield, on Sunday morning, and were obliged to return to Hartford.

The case of the Commonwealth of Kentucky *vs.* Maj.-Gen. PALMER, for enticing slaves to escape, which was quashed by Judge JOHNSTON, is to be carried before the Court of Appeals. The adoption of the Constitutional Amendment is likely to have a direct and soothing effect on this and similar cases.

The Leavenworth papers say that the Directors of Butterfield's Overland Dispatch Company have decided to place a strong force of resolute, well-armed men on their Smoky Hill Route, for the protection of their coaches, trains, passengers, stock, &c.

Gen. GRANT is understood to oppose the retention of the remaining Invalid Corps officers in the service. If any men are to be retained, he claims the country should have the service only of such as are able-bodied.

The ice at St. Louis has again become obstructed below the city, and as the weather continues mild a repetition of last Saturday's disaster is feared. The loss to boat property at that time is estimated at $250,000.

The Fenians in St. Louis have voted to sustain Gen. SWEENEY, the Fenian Secretary of War, and to take no further action in the present difficulties of the Brotherhood until the arrival in the country of STEPHENS, the Head Centre of Ireland.

The first forty miles of the Union Pacific Railway, from Omaha, (Nebraska,) west, were finished on the 18th instant. The track to Fremont, eight miles further west, will be finished at the end of this week.

☞A dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., of the 16th inst., states that RAPHAEL J. SEMMES, late commander of the pirate steamer *Alabama*, was arrested on the previous evening and forwarded immediately toward Washington.

The Commissioners appointed to locate a new Lunatic Asylum for this State, have selected Ovid, Seneca County, as the place for the institution.

Mr. JOHN S. RAREY, the famous horse-tamer, is suffering from a severe attack of paralysis. He resides at Groveport, Ohio.

Mr. JOHN EVANS and Mr. JEROME B. CHAFFER, both Republicans, have been elected United States Senators from Colorado.

The river is frozen across at Albany, but the ferry-boats manage to crush their way through.

The Constitutional Amendment was ratified by the California Legislature on the 18th inst.

LOCAL NEWS.

The case of ROBINSON *vs.* The New-York and Erie Railroad Company was on trial yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Justice MULLEN and a jury. The plaintiff, a Wall-street lawyer, brought the action to recover $10,000 damages for alleged injuries to his person, in March last, while he was riding in one of the company's cars. He claims that while he was on a trip to the oil regions, and when between the stations on the company's road known as Susquehanna and Great Bend, owing to some defect in the rails, and the great speed at which the train was running, the rear car was thrown down an embankment; that by reason thereof he was thrown on a hot stove, and half a dozen persons thrown on him; that he was very badly burned, bruised, and so much injured that he will never be a well man. The defendants say the injuries are not so serious as plaintiff asserts, and that they are not permanent. They also insist that no care, skill or foresight could have guarded against the accident in question. The trial has been in progress two days, and was not concluded when the court adjourned yesterday afternoon.

A murder was committed at an early hour yesterday morning, at a porter-house called the "Carson Shades," No. 356 West Thirty-sixth-street, the proprietor, CHARLES CARSON, a native of England, having been almost instantly killed by a stab with a sword-cane, in the hands of Dr. HENRY OTTO CLAUSS, a German, who resides in the same street. The Coroner held an inquest in the case, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. The accused was committed for trial.

The Board of Councilmen held a special meeting yesterday. A resolution by Mr. MCGRATH was adopted, calling the attention of the authorities to the filthy condition of the streets. A communication was received from the Mayor, suggesting that instead of passing special resolutions to permit the keeping of stands, exhibitions of show-cases, &c., &c., a general ordinance on the subject should be adopted. The paper was placed on file.

During the present term of the civil courts, there has been a great number of delinquent jurors. Some of the Judges have caused orders to be entered to the effect, that all non-attending jurors will be fined $25 each per day, and that the excuse of illness will not be received, unless the certificates of their physicians are produced, saying that it is unsafe for them to appear in court.

The Fourth Regiment National Guard, Veteran Zouaves, Col. HULL commanding, were inspected for the first time as an organization last evening, at their armory, No. 596 Broadway. Brig.-Gen. BATCHELDER, Inspector-General of the State, was the reviewing officer, and he expressed himself highly gratified at the rapid progress made by the organization. The Fourth Zouaves will receive their arms and equipments immediately.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge RUSSEL announced that a fine of $25 would be imposed upon delinquent jurors for each day's absence. Two cases were tried, one of which resulted in a conviction. Several persons pleaded guilty to the charges against them, and were remanded for sentence.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. JAS. T. BARKER, an oil merchant, doing business at No. 148 Front-street, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a single-barreled pistol, while quietly seated at his desk in his counting-room. Death was almost instantaneous. Considerable excitement was occasioned in the neighborhood by the occurrence.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and transacted considerable routine business. Bills for construction of the New Court-house, amounting to $42,062 47, were ordered to be paid. Adjourned to Tuesday next.

The jury in the case of POTTER *vs.* PORTER, on trial in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., before Justice BARNARD, yesterday rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $908 25.

We have been favored by Mr. VAN INGEN, purser of the *San Jacinto*, with late Savannah papers.

Money easy yesterday to the Brokers at 6@7 ₽ cent. Exchange dull—109¾@⅞. Gold 146⅞. Government Stocks firm; the Railways under much excitement at the Stock Exchange; lower in the morning and upward at the close.

A moderate business was transacted in Produce and Merchandise yesterday. Flour, pork and whisky were lower. Cotton rather firmer. Freights moderately active.

At the Live Stock markets this week, the supply of animals has been fully an average one, if the quality, and numbers, and weight, are taken into account. The market for ordinary and medium cattle has not been materially different from last week, except a slight reduction on the former. Several lots of Christmas cattle were sold at 20c.@25c. ₽ lb., dressed weight, but the general selling prices of medium to fair bullocks ranged 14c.@17. ₽ lb. Veal calves continue firm at an advance of ½c. ₽ lb. on our last quotations. Milch cows have been in large supply, and have fallen $10@$15 ₽ head. Sheep and lambs of the usual qualities have sold at last week's rates, but some premium lots from this State and Canada brought extra prices. Live hogs are again dull in the market, and sell at 9c.@10⅝c. ₽ lb., live weight.

The Consummated Amendment.

In the last hours of the Thirty-sixth Congress, which expired with JAMES BUCHANAN's administration, the following amendment to the constitution was proposed to the States by each branch of Congress, the vote in the Senate being *twenty-four* to *twelve*, in the House *one hundred and thirty-three* to *sixty-five*.

ARTICLE 12.—No amendment shall be made to the constitution which shall authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

That was the last overture of conciliation made to the slave power, which was already in flagrant treason, and had withdrawn most of its representatives from the national capitol. It was reported, with other propositions, by the majority of the great Pacification Committee, of which THOMAS CORWIN was chairman. Four years and ten months from that time, the following article is announced by the Secretary of State to have been duly ratified by twenty-seven States, and to be now a part of the constitution:

"'ARTICLE XIII.—SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"'SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'"

The 18th of December, 1865, will be forever memorable in the annals of the Republic as the point of time at which all slavery, within its limits, was extinguished forever. Never, in all civil history, has there been so signal a retribution of treason as this annihilation of slavery by the very constitution against which treason, for the behoof of slavery, aimed its parricidal blow. It is supremely fit, too, that the very constitution which, as a last offering to peace, it was proposed to turn into a shield for the perpetual immunity and protection of slavery, should, when that peace was repelled, have been converted into the sword of its destruction. What adds to the poetic justice of this marvelous ordering, is that the *coup de grace* has been given by the very votaries of slavery who turned traitors for its sake.

Of the twenty-seven ratifying States, no less than ten were slaveholding at the beginning of the rebellion, namely: Maryland, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee. All of these, save the two first, were part of the "Confederacy" which made traitorous war upon the nation. The old Roman triumphal procession began with the lictors and closed with the captives, chained to the chariots. In our triumphal procession, the conquered march with the lictors, and share with them the *fasces* and the axes. The moral sublimity is immensely upon the side of the American Republic.

Yet there are Americans who find nothing to admire in this; and who are crying out for the worst of possible humiliations and inflictions upon these subdued and repentant States. They call themselves anti-slavery men, and yet laugh to scorn the participation of these States in the immolation of slavery. They cannot tolerate the grandest spectacle of history, and no doubt do their utmost to transform it into a carnival of vengeance. We are amazed that such men have the audacity to confront the Christian manhood of this American nation with their devilish, unforgiving temper. There never was a poorer blunder than the calculation that the majority of the Northern people will share this spirit. The almost universal approbation which the President's Message elicited, is a confirmation strong as holy writ that the great American heart is still generous. No public man, whatever his personal strength or position, can set himself against this sentiment without being inevitably crushed by it, sooner or later.

This certificate of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the necessary number of States, is the first official recognition by the government of the constitutional equality of the late insurrectionary States with the other States. It, therefore, is doubly momentous. It makes an end forever of slavery, and, at the same time, vitalizes the essential principle of restoration. It is impossible for the government which has recognized the voice of South Carolina to be equally potent with that of Massachusetts, and that of Georgia to have the same effect as that of New-York, in the amendment of the organic law of the Union, to deny them equal functions in the Union. The very highest power of a State is to say *yea* or *nay* to a proposed amendment to the constitution. The active exercise of that function necessarily involves all other powers. The Executive Department, which certifies to the ratification of the amendment by eight of the late insurrectionary States, is but consistent in remitting to them, as fast as possible, the full exercise of all powers. Congress, however urged by extreme men, will not dare to dispute the ratification, and undo the legal effect of the certificate. And yet it must either go that desperate length, or soon, by an inexorable logical necessity, admit the rights of all the States to be constitutionally represented in its seats.

SIR FREDERICK BRUCE ON BRITISH AMERICAN FEDERATION.—The following curiosity, in the shape of a dispatch, has been addressed by the British Colonial Secretary to the Governors of the different North American Colonies:

DOWNING-STREET, Nov. 24, 1865.

SIR: I think it right to acquaint you that I have been informed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's representative at Washington, the necessity of having to submit a treaty of commerce to the separate action of the various Provincial Legislatures would be a serious difficulty in his way, and that the union of the Provinces would afford the best hope of obtaining such a treaty.

It is evident that if the gentlemen who are now about to proceed to Mexico, the British and Spanish West Indies and Brazil, for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner the trade and commerce of those countries with British North America can be extended, shall bring their journey to a successful conclusion, and shall be able to suggest to Her Majesty's Government, on the part of the B. N. A. Provinces, any new arrangements with the countries in question for the benefit of those provinces, a similar difficulty may be expected to arise in every such case; and, on the other hand, the union of the provinces would, in any such case, afford the best hope of bringing such arrangements to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) EDWARD CARDWELL,
The Officer Administering the Government of Canada.

Where Sir FREDERICK BRUCE got his impression, that our government were interested in any manner or to any degree in the proposed union of the neighboring colonies, we cannot divine. Or what possible connection the British Minister at Washington has found between the proposed Provincial Confederacy and the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, we cannot for a moment conjecture. Does it not look as if the Colonial Secretary were using Sir FREDERICK BRUCE merely as an instrument to force confederation upon the recusant maritime colonies? In any case, it is an utter delusion to suppose that we care whether the provincials *federate* or refrain from that experiment.

Mathematical Curiosities.

Recorder HOFFMAN, a few days since, at a little festival of his friends, on being congratulated upon his election to the Mayoralty, said, in substance, that it would be well not to rejoice too soon—that the official counting of the votes had not been made, and "there's no telling who's governor 'till arter 'lection." This playful joke runs pretty nearly to serious earnest, as for instance: In the School District composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards there was a very animated contest for Commissioner between JOHN R. BRADY, Tammany Democrat, and HORATIO P. ALLEN, Union; Mr. FREDERICK SMYTHE running also as the Mozart candidate. It appears from the official canvass that Mr. BRADY has 56 majority over ALLEN, and is elected. In looking over the vote we find such peculiar irregularities in the Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, that we are tempted to lay them before our readers, in the hope that some great arithmetician may give us reasons for the remarkable result. The vote is certified to be as follows:

SEVENTH DISTRICT—TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Mayor—Roberts, 198; Hoffman, 107; Hecker, 58; Gunther, 18. Roberts over Hoffman, 91; over all, 15.

Corporation Counsel—Hoffman, 207; O'Gorman, 174. Union majority, 23.

Councilmen—Union ticket, average, 199; Tammany, average, 88. Average Union majority, 111. The vote for the six Union candidates was 1,194; the vote for all others, Tammany, Mozart, Citizens, and the entire crowd, "scattering" included, was 960. Union majority, 234.

School Trustee—Union, 222; Tammany, 100; all others, 42. Union over Tammany, 122; over all, 80.

Secretary of State—(In November,) Barlow, 210; Slocum, 187. Union majority, 23.

It will be seen that the Union majorities in the district are uniform and emphatic, *except*—and here is the point:

School Commissioner—Horatio P. Allen, Union, 110; John R. Brady, Tammany, 211; Frederick Smythe, Mozart, 43. Brady over Allen, 101; over all, 58.

So it appears that BRADY is elected just as easy as—possible. But how easy it would be to elect ALLEN! All we have to do is to put the 211 in *his* column and the 110 in BRADY's, and ALLEN goes in by 146 majority; and so manifest, too, that it should be so, since the district in question gives a large Union majority in every other instance. Will not Alderman MASTERSON kindly look over the returns, and see if some blundering clerk has not, by mere *accident* of course, transposed the figures in this Seventh District?

AMUSEMENTS.

MATINEE.—Mr. C. JEROME HOPKINS will give his second musical matinée at Wallack's Theatre today, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Miss MINA GEARY and Mr. TRASTOUR will assist Mr. HOPKINS. The entertainment is for the benefit of the fund for supporting the "Orpheon" tree music-schools of Brooklyn, of which Mr. HOPKINS is the founder.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Mr. ROBINSON, the bare-back rider, has introduced a new act at this establishment, excelling in daring and skill anything that he has yet done. It represents a hurdle-race, the horse leaping gates and hurdles at great speed, and the intrepid equestrian maintaining his position on the back of the steed with surprising agility. Mr. ROBINSON in this, and all else that he does, displays the most perfect training. He is a thoroughly admirable artist. Little CLARENCE assists his father in many of his most perilous feats—displaying pluck and quickness of no ordinary kind. The general programme at this excellently conducted establishment has been changed for the holidays, several novel features—such for instance as a pony-race with monkeys for riders—having been introduced expressly for the young folk. There will be a matinée to-day.

WALLACE MEMORIAL.—The concert last week at the Academy of Music, although not crowded, was satisfactory both in an artistic and pecuniary sense. The widow of the composer will be benefited by it to the extent of twenty-five hundred dollars—which sum will remain over after all expenses have been paid. There was no hitch in the interpretation of the programme; but the German choral societies did not come up to time. Perhaps they were staggered by the words of the patriotic song which they were called upon to sing. The Mendelssohn Union did admirably; and the soloists, both vocal and instrumental, exerted themselves to give *éclat* to the occasion. The result proves that their efforts were not in vain.

Art Notes.

BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION.—The first reception given by the Brooklyn Art Association, during the season of 1865–6, will be held at the Brooklyn Academy this evening, under the management of REGIS GIGNOUX, President, and Messrs. E. S. MILLS, G. L. FORD and JOHN WILLIAMSON. The exhibition promises to be better than that of any previous reception, as most of our best artists have promised to be represented there. We are glad to know that GIGNOUX, who, as has been well said, is among artists what THOMPSON was among poets, has just finished his picture of "Spring," of which in its earlier stages we have before written. We have had from the prolific geniality of his facile pencil the several exponents of Winter, Autumn and Summer, and now he has rounded the experience and admirably illustrated at once the force of his conception and the skill of genius by a picture of Spring, so full of young life, so tender and delicate, suggestive in bud and blossom and growing blade, that the eye rests content and the soul sighs satisfied therewith. A bit of homely nature in the left foreground—a little old farm-house nestled in a well-protected nook, shaded by the cheerful growth of the perfumed blossomings of the oldest tree on record, the apple, is of itself a perfect picture. Without entering now upon its detail, we congratulate Brooklyn that her art circle, recognized the country through as cultured and refined, has at its head a man so gifted as he who conceived this glory of the early Spring and placed on canvass so much of its beauty unmarred, unharmed in its native delicacy, its pristine sweetness.

ROGERS IN BRONZE.—We have noticed at different periods of the war crowds of curious people on Broadway who studied with interest and profit the wonderful plaster statuettes of our liberty-loving sculptor ROGERS. We are glad to know that his works and name are to be perpetuated in bronze, and that Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. have, with forecast and liberality, taken upon themselves that grateful task. In their windows, ever piled with rare and costly articles, may be seen specimens of the success which has attended their effort; and it is gratifying to know that such appreciation as both the artist and the capitalists deserve is attending the endeavor.

The Corporation Counsel Elect.

No. 8 PINE-STREET, Monday, Dec. 18, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your issue of Dec. 17, headed "Municipal Reform," in which you condemn the action of the Common Council in authorizing "a ten years' lease of apartments for the Corporation Counsel, at a rental of $18,000 per annum," and you insinuate that I, the Corporation Counsel elect, am a party thereto, or in some way responsible therefor.

You have done me injustice.

My term of office does not begin until Jan. 1, 1866; until that time I have no more influence in the conduct of any city officials than you have, and it is unfair and improper, to hold me accountable for action which I have no power to control.

As to this proceeding of the Common Council, I am completely innocent of all complicity or concern in it.

I was never consulted about it. I never heard of it or knew such a thing had been intended, until I saw a report of it in the newspapers.

I have as yet no official right or power to interfere.

But if, as you assert, the transaction is a "swindle, and never can be perfected without Mr. O'GORMAN's name and influence," permit me to assure you it shall never be perfected.

RICHARD O'GORMAN.

THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS

Important Message from the President on Reconstruction.

He Favors the Immediate Restoration of All the State Governments in the South.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant Takes the Same Ground in His Report.

Senator Sumner Makes a Bitter Attack on the President.

The House Adopts a Joint Resolution for an Amendment to the Constitution.

The Payment of Rebel War Debts to be Forever Prohibited.

The Washington and New-York Air Line Railroad Bill Passed by the House.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Tuesday, Dec. 19.

THE NORTHEASTERN FRONTIER.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) introduced a bill to provide for the defence of the Northeastern frontier, which provides for the repayment to Maine of appropriations for the construction of the European and North American Railway. The bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A UNIFORM MILITIA SYSTEM.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill the more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States. It is his bill of February last, organizing the general militia system, and providing a Military Bureau of the government. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) introduced a bill in relation to the Freedmen's Bureau, which authorizes the President to extend and maintain a branch of that bureau in any State in which slaves have been emancipated by the operations of the war or the amendments of the constitution, and also authorizes him to suspend its operation in, or withdraw the military forces from, the States in which he is satisfied that hostilities have ceased, the insurrection been suppressed, peace and order restored, and the civil authority established, and the laws so modified as to procure equal protection to all persons in all their civil rights, without distinction of race or color, including the right to make contracts, sue and be sued, appear as witnesses, buy or sell real and personal estate, and all the rights of property and personal liberty.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

COAL LANDS.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend an act for the disposal of coal lands and town property, which allows the right to enter one hundred and sixty acres of coal lands to any person actually engaged in coal mining upon the premises at the passage of that act, and fixes the price at twenty dollars per acre. A declaratory descriptive statement of such lands and improvements is required to be filed within one year from the passage of this act, and proof and payment within one year thereafter.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. WILLEY, of West Virginia, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend an act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims and to provide for the payment of certain claims for Quartermaster's stores, passed July 4, 1864, by striking out, in the third and fourth sections, the words, "in States not in rebellion."

It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

Mr. WILSON offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report for the information of the Senate what number of men are now in the service in the regular army; what number of officers are holding commissions; where such officers are stationed, and what duty they are performing. Said report to include the cavalry, artillery and infantry regiments, and to state the number of men, and of officers, in each company, battery and regiment, and what number of enlisted men are actually fit for and performing active service, with their commands or elsewhere.

AMENDMENT OF THE PENSION LAWS.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill to amend a pension law of last winter, so as to include those who have lost both feet in the naval service among those entitled to $20 per month, as already provided for those who have suffered a similar loss in the military service.

Which was passed.

THE NAVY REGISTER.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the Committee on Printing, offered a resolution for the printing of 3,000 copies of the Navy Register.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) asked what was the necessity of printing so many as 3,000 for the use of the Senators. Until within the last three years Senators had never received more than one copy each. He moved to strike out 3,000 and insert 1,500, which was adopted.

The resolution was then passed.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a joint resolution to increase the bonds of the Superintendent of Public Printing from $40,000 to $80,000.

Mr. ANTHONY explained that under the law the Superintendent of Public Printing could have but two-thirds of the amount of his bond under his control at any one time. The business of the public printing office was increasing so rapidly that it was necessary to have a large amount of money at the disposal of the Superintendent than there could be while the bond was $40,000.

The resolution was passed.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the House resolution for the adjournment of Congress from Wednesday next to Jan. 9, 1866, and moved to amend it by striking out Wednesday and inserting Thursday and striking out Jan. 9 and inserting Jan. 3, 1866.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the amendment by striking out Jan. 9 and inserting Jan. 3, 1866.

Upon which Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) called the yeas and nays.

The motion was negatived by yeas 13, nays 28.

The resolution was then passed as amended by Mr. ANTHONY.

BILL TO SECURE FREEDMEN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) gave notice of a bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, so as to secure freedom to all persons within the United States, and protect every individual in the full enjoyment of the rights of person and property, and furnish him the means of their vindication.

Mr. TRUMBULL—In giving this notice I desire to say it is given in view of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. Whatever diversity of opinion there may be as to the actual adoption of the amendment at this time, in consequence of the abnormal condition of some of the Legislatures which have ratified it, there can be no doubt that it will soon, and, probably, before action could be had in Congress, have the sanction of a sufficient number of States to put its adoption beyond cavil. I have never doubted that under the second section of the amendment it would be competent for Congress to protect every person within the United States in all the rights of person and property belonging to a free citizen; and to secure those rights is the object of the bill I propose to introduce. I think it important that action should be taken on this subject at an early day, both for the purpose of quieting apprehension in the minds of the many friends of freedom, lest by local legislation or a prevailing public sentiment in some of the States, persons of the African race should continue to be oppressed, and, in fact, deprived of true freedom; and for the purpose of showing to those among whom slavery has heretofore existed that unless they, by local legislation, provide for the real freedom of their former slaves, the Federal Government will, by virtue of its own authority, see that they are fully protected.

VOLUNTEER GENERALS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals in the volunteer service, how and where employed, &c., which was adopted.

THE COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. ANTHONY moved that the Chair appoint the Special Committee on Reconstruction, provided for by a recent resolution; which was adopted.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution that until otherwise ordered, all papers relating to the question of representation of the States lately in rebellion, be referred to the special committee of fifteen.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) objected to the present consideration of the above, and it went over under the rules.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. COWAN said a message had just been received from the President, in response to a resolution calling for information as to the condition of the States lately in rebellion. He called for the reading of that message.

The message of the President was then read, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

In reply to the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 12th, I have the honor to state that the rebellion waged by a portion of the people against the properly constituted authorities of the Government of the United States, has been suppressed; that the United States are in possession of every State in which the insurrection existed; and that, as far as could be done, the courts of the United States have been restored, post-offices reëstablished, and steps taken to put into effective operation the revenue laws of the country. As the result of the measures instituted by the Executive with the view of inducing a resumption of the functions of the States comprehended in the inquiry of the Senate, the people in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, have recognized their respective State Governments, and are yielding obedience to the laws and Government of the United States with more willingness and greater promptitude than under the circumstances could reasonably have been anticipated. The proposed amendment to the constitution providing for the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of the country, has been ratified by each one of these States, with the exception of Mississippi, from which no official information has been received; and in nearly all of them measures have been adopted, or are now pending, to confer upon the freedmen the privileges which are essential to their comfort, protection and security. In Florida and Texas, the people are making commendable progress in restoring their State Governments, and no doubt is entertained that they will at an early period be in a condition to resume all of their practical relations with the Federal Government. In that portion of the Union lately in rebellion the aspect of affairs is more promising than, in view of all the circumstances, could well have been expected. The people throughout the entire South evince a laudable desire to renew their allegiance to the government and to repair the devastations of war by a prompt and cheerful return to peaceful pursuits. An abiding faith is entertained that their actions will conform to their professions, and that in acknowledging the supremacy of the constitution and the laws of the United States, their loyalty will be unreservedly given to the government, whose leniency they cannot fail to appreciate and whose fostering care will soon restore them to a condition of prosperity. It is true that in some of the States the demoralizing effects of the war are to be seen in occasional disorders; but these are local in character, not frequent in occurrence, and are rapidly disappearing as the authority of the civil power is extended and sustained. Perplexing questions were naturally to be expected from the great and sudden change in the relations between the two races; but systems are gradually developing themselves, under which the freedman will receive the protection to which he is justly entitled, and by means of his labor make himself a useful and independent member of the community in which he has his home. From all the information in my possession, and from that which I have recently derived from the most reliable authority, I am induced to cherish the belief that sectional animosity is surely and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation, connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation, will result in a harmonious restoration of the relations of the States to the National Union.

The report of CARL SCHURZ is herewith transmitted as requested by the Senate. No report from Hon. JOHN COVODE has been received by the President. The attention of the Senate is invited to the accompanying report of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, who recently made a tour of inspection through several of the States whose inhabitants participated in the rebellion.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1865.

REPORT OF GEN. GRANT.

Mr. COWAN then called for the reading of a report made to the President by Gen. GRANT, concerning his late visit in the South.

Gen GRANT's report was read as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1865.

His Excellency A. Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: In reply to your note of the 16th inst., requesting a report from me giving such information as I may be possessed of coming within the scope of the inquiries made by the Senate of the United States in their resolution of the 12th inst., I have the honor to submit the following with your approval, and also that of the honorable Secretary of War.

I left Washington City on the 27th of last month, for the purpose of making a tour of inspection throughout some of the Southern States lately in rebellion, and to see what changes were necessary in the disposition of the military forces of the country, how these forces could be reduced, and expenses curtailed, &c.; and to learn, as far as possible, the feelings and intentions of the citizens of these States toward the General Government. The State of Virginia being so accessible to Washington City, and information from this quarter, therefore, being readily obtained, I hastened through the State without conversing or meeting with any of its citizens. In Raleigh, N. C., I spent one day; in Charleston, S. C., two days; and in Savannah and Augusta, Ga., each one day. Both in traveling and whilst stopping I saw much and conversed freely with the citizens of those States, as well as with officers of the army who have been stationed among them.

The following are the conclusions come to by me: I am satisfied that the mass of the thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. The questions which have hitherto divided the sentiments of the people of the two sections—Slavery and State rights, or the right of a State to secede from the Union—they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal—arms—that man can resort to. I was pleased to learn from the leading men whom I met, that they not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but, now the smoke of battle has cleared away, and time has been given for reflection, that this decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country, they receiving the like benefits from it with those who opposed them in the field and in the council. Four years of war, during which law was executed only at the point of the bayonet throughout the States in rebellion, have left the people possibly in a condition not to yield that ready obedience to civil authority that the American people have generally been in the habit of yielding. This would render the presence of small garrisons throughout those States necessary until such time as labor returns to its proper channel, and civil authority is fully established. I did not meet any one, either those holding places under the government or citizens of the Southern States, who thought it practicable to withdraw the military from the South at present. The white and the black mutually require the protection of the General Government. There is such universal acquiescence in the authority of the General Government throughout the portions of the country visited by me, that the mere presence of a military force, without regard to numbers, is sufficient to maintain order. The good of the country requires that the force kept in the interior, where there are many freedmen (elsewhere in the Southern States than at forts upon the sea-coast no force is necessary) should all be white troops. The reasons for this are obvious, without mentioning many of them. The presence of black troops lately slaves demoralizes labor, both by their advice and furnishing in their camps a resort for the freedmen for long distances around. White troops generally excite no opposition, and therefore a small number of them can maintain order in a given district. Colored troops must be kept in bodies sufficient to defend themselves. It is not the thinking men who would do violence toward any class of troops sent among them by the General Government; but the ignorant in some places might; and the late slave, too, who might be imbued with the idea that the property of his late master should by right belong to him, at least should have no protection from the colored soldiers. There is danger of collision being brought on by such causes. My observations lead me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self government within the Union as soon as possible; that whilst reconstructing they want and require protection from the government; that, they think, is required by the government and is not humiliating to them as citizens; and that if such a course was pointed out they would pursue it in good faith. It is to be regretted that there cannot be a greater commingling at this time between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly of those intrusted with the law-making power. I did not give the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau that attention I would have done if more time had been at my disposal. Conversations, however, on the subject, with officers connected with the bureau, led me to think that in some of the States its affairs have not been conducted with good judgment or economy, and that the belief widely spread among the freedmen of the Southern States that the lands of their former owners will, at least in part, be divided among them, has come from the agents of this bureau. This belief is seriously interfering with the willingness of the freedmen to make contracts for the coming year. In some form the Freedmen's Bureau is an absolute necessity until civil law is established and enforced, securing to the freedmen their rights and full protection. At present, however, it is independent of the military establishment of the country, and seems to be operated by the different agents of the bureau according to their individual notions. Everywhere Gen. HOWARD, the able head of the bureau, made friends by the just and fair instructions and advice he gave. But the complaint in South Carolina was that when he left, things went on as before. Many, perhaps the majority of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, advise the freedmen that by their own industry they must expect to live. To this end they endeavor to secure employment for them, and to see that both contracting parties comply with their engagements. In some cases, I am sorry to say, the freedman's mind does not seem to be disabused of the idea that the freedman has the right to live without care or provision for the future. The effect of the belief in the division of the lands is idleness and accumulation in camps, towns and cities. In such cases I think it will be found that vice and disease will tend to the extermination or great destruction of the colored race. It cannot be expected that the opinions held by men at the South for years can be changed in a day. And therefore the freedmen require for a few years not only laws to protect them, but the fostering care of those who will give them good counsel, and on whom they can rely. The Freedmen's Bureau being separated from the military establishment of the country, requires all the expense of a separate organization. One does not necessarily know what the other is doing, or what orders they are acting under. It seems to me this could be corrected by regarding every officer on duty with troops in the Southern States, as agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and then have all orders from the head of the bureau sent through the department commanders. This would create a responsibility that would create uniformity of action throughout the South, would insure the orders and instructions from the head of the bureau being carried out, and would relieve from duty and pay a large number of employes of the government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

REPORT OF GEN. SCHURZ.

Mr. SUMNER—I wish to make one remark with reference to the business before the Senate. I wish to know whether the report of Maj.-Gen. CARL SCHURZ is annexed to the message of the President.

Mr. FOSTER (in the chair)—The Chair understands that it is.

Mr. SUMNER—Then I think it had better be read.

SEVERAL SENATORS—It is too long.

Mr. SUMNER—At any rate, we can begin it; it is a very important document. The Senate will remember that when the report was made out on the condition of affairs in Kansas, every word was read at that desk. Now, the question involved is much more important. We have a message from the President, which is like the whitewashing message of FRANKLIN PIERCE with regard to the atrocities in Kansas. I think the Senate had better listen to the report of Gen. SCHURZ on this important subject.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said he was surprised to hear the Senator from Massachusetts characterize the message as an attempt to whitewash. There was no whitewashing about it. It was a fair and clear statement of facts, called for by the Senate. He thought the report of Gen. SCHURZ had better be printed, together with the other documents.

The reading of Gen. SCHURZ's report was commenced, but the clerk had not proceeded far, when

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) moved that the further reading be dispensed with, and that the report be printed.

Mr. SUMNER—I shall not object to that if the Senator from Ohio thinks that it is proper we should, on this important occasion, dispense with the reading. I think the Senate could not listen to anything of more importance than that accurate and authentic report regarding the actual condition of things in those States. Here is an eminent citizen, lately a Major-General in the army of the United States, sent on a special mission by the President to visit these States and report upon their condition. He has made his visit, not hasty, like Gen. GRANT, for instance, or some other officers or citizens, but a visit occupying time, and extending through the different States, and he has recorded the results in an elaborate document. Now, Sir, if the question were a trivial one; if it were a transitory question, I would think with the Senator from Ohio, that it had better not be read. If the Senator insists upon his motion I shall not object.

Mr. SHERMAN had no doubt that the report of Gen. SCHURZ was elaborate, able and interesting. He would much prefer to read it, however, than hear it read where there was confusion and noise, as in the Senate Chamber. He would say also that it was unusual to read such documents. No document was usually read to the Senate except the message of the President of the United States. Even the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, full of information of paramount importance to the country, giving views affecting the great financial interests of the country, was not read, but ordered to be printed. If the practice of reading all documents sent to the Senate were to prevail, there would be no time for business.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—The Senator from Massachusetts gave expression to one remark which brought, it seems to me, injustice to himself, and which he ought to qualify, if not altogether to retract. Speaking of this message just received from the President, he said it was like the whitewashing message of FRANKLIN PIERCE, to cover up the transactions in Kansas, and that the affairs in these States sought to be covered up and whitewashed by the message of the President, were much worse than those affairs in Kansas. Now, Mr. President, I think the Senator from Massachusetts must have let fall that expression without giving it sufficient thought. I cannot believe that that Senator, occupying the high position he does, representing the great State he does, wishes to be understood as stating here in the Senate, and to the country, that this message just received from the President, is a whitewashing message, seeking to cover up or conceal certain transactions—a state of things infinitely worse than the transactions in Kansas. That terrible affair which was the beginning of all our troubles, was a civil war itself; the prelude to the great war from which we have just emerged. I believe, Sir, that the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, will at least qualify, if he does not wholly retract, this strong expression.

MR. SUMNER—I have nothing to qualify, nothing to modify, nothing to retract. In former days there was but one Kansas to suffer under illegal power. Now there are eleven Kansases suffering only as one suffered. Therefore, Sir, as eleven are more than one, so is the enormity of the present time more than the enormity of the days of FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Union)—The Senator from Massachusetts says the enormities in the States lately in rebellion are greater than those of Kansas in former days. I beg leave to remind that Senator that that is not precisely the question raised by the Senator from Wisconsin. There is no question here as to the misconduct of anybody in Kansas or in the Southern States. The charge has been directly made in the Senate, that the President of the United States has sent in a whitewashed report with regard to these enormities. Now, Sir, I cannot pass that in silence. What is a whitewashed report? It is a report intended to cover up, by falsehood and misstatements, certain facts. That is a whitewashed report. Now, sir, as a friend of the President, (and I express no exclusive or peculiar friendship for him,) I cannot sit quietly and listen in silence to such charges. I sustain the policy of the President as I understand it; not because it is the President's policy, but because it is right. I believe in the truth of the statements he has made, and although he needs no defence, I cannot suffer such charges to go to the country without a protest.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Whether the President's policy be right or not, the charge of the Senator from Massachusetts does not go to that question at all. If the Senator from Massachusetts differs from him and believes him to be wrong, that is one thing he has a perfect right to do; but, Mr. President, he goes further. He charges upon the President of the United States falsehood in substance, by saying his message is a whitewashing report. He charges him with a want of truth; a want of patriotism. What else can we infer from his remarks? It is that which pained me. I was not pained because the honorable Senator differed from the President. I knew he differed from the President on this question. But I was very much chagrined to hear that Senator, as I should be to hear any other Senator on the floor of the Senate, question the truth, the integrity and the patriotism of the President, however much he might disagree in opinion. I had supposed that we all, every member of this body, had full faith in the good intentions of the President, in his integrity and his love of truth. If he has specially displayed any character in this struggle, it is that uncompromising love of truth, love of country and love of Union which has made him sacrifice and endanger all he had during the struggle in the South, and which has always characterized him as a man. It was not that the honorable Senator questioned the propriety of the policy recommended by him, but because he made use of that remark, that it was a "whitewashing message," and intended to cover up infamy. That, I confess, Sir, pained me exceedingly, and I was none the less pained that, after having called his attention to it, he should rise and say that he has nothing to modify, nothing to qualify, nothing to retract. I have said all, perhaps more than I ought to have said. I shall not go into any discussion of these matters at the present time.

Mr. SUMNER—I am sorry that I have given pain to my honorable friends. I certainly did not intend to do so. They suggest that the question has been raised as to the policy of the President. I have raised no such question, and have expressed no opinion in regard to it. The Senator from Wisconsin dwells on that point and reminds the Senate that the policy of the President was not in question. I knew it was not in question, and therefore expressed no opinion on it; for when I speak in this body I try to speak directly to the question. There was then no question directly before the Senate. Had there been I should have been ready to meet it. The only question was on the character of the document read, and that I characterized as a "whitewashing document." My honorable friends rose one after another, and, like two lexicographers, proceeded to give a definition of the word "whitewash." I do not accept their definition. I intended no such meaning as either the Senator from Connecticut or the Senator from Wisconsin has attempted to give. I have no reflection to make on the patriotism or truth of the President of the United States. Never in public or private have I made any such reflection, and do not begin now. When I spoke, I spoke of a document that had been read at the desk, and I characterized it as I thought it ought to be characterized. My memory goes back in this chamber further than that of many I see about me. I remember that other scene when a whitewashing message did come into this body from FRANKLIN PIERCE. We all at that time called it a whitewashing report, and I am not aware that any one then on the other side undertook what my honorable friends from Wisconsin and Connecticut have undertaken to-day. We all felt then that Mr. PIERCE's message was a whitewashing document. I simply undertook to-day, after hearing the document read at the desk, to characterize it as the patriotic party of 1856 characterized the message of FRANKLIN PIERCE.

MR. DIXON—I am glad to hear the disclaimer now made by the Senator from Massachusetts, although he declared he had no explanation to make—nothing to retract. He now says he did not use the word in the sense in which it is always understood. Very well; if he thinks the word "whitewashing" a proper term to apply to the message of the President, and means nothing by it, I am content to allow him to give his own definition. I had understood the word to mean what I have indicated, and what the common-sense of most men understand by it. But as the Senator is skilled in lexicography, I will not object to his applying his own definition to the term generally considered so offensive.

Mr. TRUMBULL rose to ask that this debate cease. It was not in their province to criticise or remark upon the expressions of opinion which Senators had thought proper to indulge in. But it did seem to him that a controversy had arisen which was not calculated for the public interest or welfare.

The question was then stated by the Chair to be on the motion of Mr. SHERMAN, to print the report of Gen. SCHURZ with the other documents, and it was carried.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) presented a resolution calling for the report of Gen. HOWARD on the condition of the freedmen, which was adopted.

THE SOUTHERN DELEGATIONS.

Mr. COWAN rose to withdraw his objection to Mr. ANTHONY's resolution, to refer all papers on the subject of the representation of the States lately in rebellion to the Special Committee of Fifteen; and the Chair stated that the objection having been withdrawn, the resolution might be considered.

THE TAX ON DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Before the question on the adoption of this resolution was put, the following resolution was offered by Mr. SPRAGUE and agreed to:

Resolved, the House concurring, that the Committees on Manufactures of the respective Houses inquire if the tax of the Internal Revenue Act upon the products of domestic manufacture is greater than the duty, premium, in gold, and expenses of exchange and transportation upon similar products imported; and if thereby the foreign product is entered for consumption upon more favorable terms than the domestic product; to report by bill or otherwise.

The Senate then went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE LOUISIANA MEMBERS.

The Speaker laid before the House the credentials of the Louisiana members elect, signed by Gov. WELLS, and also the certificate of election of B. JOHNSON BARBOUR, of Virginia, which were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

THE CASE OF MR. KELSO.

Mr. KELSO, of Missouri, (Union,) asked of the House further time to take evidence in the contest for his seat, and the subject was referred to the Committee on Elections.

THE CASE OF MR. HARRIS, OF MARYLAND.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) offered the following:

Whereas, It is alleged that BENJAMIN G. HARRIS, a Representative in this House, from the Fifth District of Maryland, was in the month of May last, before a very respectable and intelligent court-martial, tried and convicted on the charge and specification, to wit: Violation of the fifty-sixth Article of War, with giving aid and comfort to the public enemy, and inciting them to continue war against the United States, and declaring his sympathy with the enemy and in opposition to the Government of the United States in its efforts to suppress the rebellion; and whereas it was proved at the trial that the said HARRIS expressed his regret that the assassination of President LINCOLN came too late to be of any use to the rebellion, and at the same time declared that JEFFERSON DAVIS was a great and good man; all of which acts are inconsistent with the oath taken by him as a member of the House; and whereas, the court-martial sentenced him, the said HARRIS, among other things, to be forever disqualified from holding all offices of honor, trust or profit under the United States, which sentence was approved by the President; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections be instructed to inquire into the facts of the case, and report the same to this House, together with such action as said Committee may recommend; and in making such investigation have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) raised the point that this was not a question of privilege.

The Speaker thought it was one of the very highest kind.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved the previous question.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) was of the opinion that the subject should be referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, (Dem.,) reminded the House of the fact that Mr. HARRIS was not now in his seat.

Under the operation of the previous question the preamble and resolution were passed by a vote of 137 yeas against 21 nays.

WEST POINT AND THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) a resolution was passed instructing the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs to report whether any change in the system of education at the Military School at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis is expedient or necessary; and also as to establishing or aiding in the establishment of military and naval schools in each of the several States in order to provide more effectually for the national defence.

RAILROADS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) said he was instructed by the Committee on Commerce to report the following bill:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States confers on Congress, in express terms, the power to regulate commerce among the several States, to establish post roads, and to raise and support armies; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That every railroad company in the United States whose road is operated by steam, its successors and assigns be and is authorized to carry upon and over its connections, boats, bridges and ferries, all passengers, troops, government supplies, mails, freight and property, on their way from any State to another State, and to receive compensation therefor.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) appealed to Mr. WASHBURNE not to press this bill to a vote, but to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill involved many questions of magnitude to the country, and also of constitutional law. Let it go over the holidays in order to give full time for examination.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied he was a little surprised the gentleman should distrust the legal ability of the Committee on Commerce. The Judiciary Committee during the last Congress reported the bill introduced this morning, word for word, and on the 12th of May, 1864, passed it. He knew of no railroad interest which would control the action of this House. It was a question as to whether Congress has the right to provide free intercourse among the several States. No passage in the President's Message was more approved than this. If the House desired discussion on the bill they must vote down the previous question.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) said he introduced a similar bill early in the last session. It was a plain declaration that Congress has the right to regulate commerce among the States. This was clearly within the scope of Congress. He supposed the House had already sufficient information to enable them to act upon it intelligently, and therefore hoped there would be no postponement.

JOHN L. THOMAS, of Maryland, (Union,) did not rise for the purpose of defending any railroad in Maryland or elsewhere. In committee he voted against reporting the bill, for the reason that it was not a question proper for the Committee on Commerce, but should be examined by the Committee on the Judiciary, as constitutional questions were involved in it. He had as much right to be heard as any other member. This was a question touching the interests of his own State, and he proposed that the bill be made a special order for the 10th of January.

Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) said the main object of the bill was to strike at Maryland and New-Jersey. It was to deprive a chartered company of New-Jersey of a privilege granted fifty or sixty years ago for the benefit of another company, by way of the coast. Loyal New-Jersey demanded that her rights be respected.

Mr. KELLY asked whether New-Jersey came back into the Union with his consent.

Mr. ROGERS replied that the result of the last election was without his consent.

Mr. WASHBURNE said New-Jersey and Maryland taxed passengers 15 or 20 per cent., by which the people had suffered long enough; but what was now proposed was a general law and applicable to all the States. There was nothing in the bill about Maryland and New-Jersey.

Mr. ROGERS remarked that the charges made by the gentleman, though not so intended, were untrue, and these he wished to discuss, and place Maryland and New-Jersey in their true attitude.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed, by a vote of 92 yeas against 52 nays, and then passed.

THE HARBORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the present condition of the harbors of the United States, where public works have been built or directed to be built; what appropriation is required for repairs on the seacoast, lakes and navigable rivers, &c.

COMMITTEE ON MINES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Select Committee on Rules, reported a new one for the appointment of a committee on mines and mining, to consist of nine members.

This was agreed to.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

The House resolution was returned from the Senate with an amendment proposing to adjourn over the holidays from the 21st of December to the 3d of January.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE the House non-concurred in the amendment, and asked for a committee of conference.

ALLOWANCE FOR STAIONERY.

Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) from the Committee on the Rules, reported a rule allowing each member $75 for the long and $45 for the short session for stationery. This was agreed to—yeas, 76; nays, 25.

THE REBEL DEBT.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) reported back the joint resolution, with amendment so as to read as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, two-thirds of each House concurring therein, That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution.

Article First—No tax or duty shall be laid, nor shall any appropriation of money be made either by the United States or any one thereof, for the purpose of paying either in whole or in part, any debt, contract or liability whatever incurred, made or suffered by any one or more of the States, or the people thereof, for the purpose of aiding a rebellion against the constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. WILSON said unless some members desired explanation he should move the previous question.

Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) said that while he subscribed to that part of the bill against the payment of the debt by the United States, he was opposed to that branch which forbade the payment of debts by individual States. His opposition was on the broad ground that three-fourths of the States could not take away the rights of the other fourth. If three-fourths of the States could do what was now proposed they could deprive them of the right to regulate their domestic institutions, their courts and local government.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked the gentleman whether he thought it right to tax a loyal people for a debt incurred in a rebellion against the United States?

Mr. ROGERS replied that a State should not be deprived of the right to pay any debt it saw proper to provide for. The question was not whether the debt was contracted in a righteous or unjust cause; but whether any State in ratifying the Constitution, gave up the right to control and say what debt it should pay.

Mr. STEVENS inquired of what use the power of amendment was unless to change the condition of States as well as laws.

Mr. ROGERS replied that the framers of the Constitution gave the right to amend within its sphere, but not so as to change the character of the government and call it a monarchy.

Mr. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky, (Union,) inquired whether it was one of the reserved rights of the States to break up the government.

Mr. ROGERS said he was not here to advocate, but denounce the rebel debt; but also to defend the rights of the States, which were not to be invaded in this way.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, (Union,) asked if it was not competent to amend the constitution so as to prohibit the States from engaging in rebellion; if so, why it was not competent to provide that the States shall not pay the expenses for carrying on a rebellion?

Mr. ROGERS admitted that it would be competent to make such an amendment, but it would be unnecessary, for the reason that the spirit, if not the letter, of the constitution already forbids the States from engaging in rebellion. In conclusion he said: On a constitutional question of this kind the majority ought not to pass the bill under the operation of the previous question without allowing for debate. He appealed to the generosity and magnanimity of the gentlemen to allow the minority to be heard.

Mr. WILSON replied that he was disposed to protect minorities, and the minority in New-Jersey which the gentleman represented.

Mr. ROGERS denied that he represented a minority in that State.

Mr. WILSON said he wished to give assurance of protection to any portion of the people of New-Jersey who might remove within the limits of the States lately in rebellion, so that they would not be made liable for the payment of a debt incurred for the purpose of destroying the government. He was in favor of protecting the minority in another matter, namely: against the grasping influence of the immense amount of money required if the rebel debt was to be paid in joint compact by the several States. We had a full discussion of the general doctrine of State rights during the late Congress, and he believed all the members of the House concurred that the framers of the constitution so made it that no State had a right to secede from the Union. The government, in the struggle just closed, by force of arms affirmed the decree of the fathers of the government; and not only this, but that no part of the people North or South should be called to pay one dollar for the purpose of destroying the government of the United States. And this was the sole proposition in the joint resolution pending for the purpose of making it effective. It was provided that the courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction in all cases arising under or springing from it. They did not merely prohibit the assumption of the debt, but provided an effective remedy to make the citizen secure. He believed the House was in proper temper to pass the resolution.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, said that, so far as he understood, his political friends were not opposed to the general scope of the proposition. But it was due that a measure of this importance should be considered with a proper degree of gravity, and not hastily thrust through the House. He could not see how the debts of a dead man could be paid without the appointment of an administrator. They had been obliged to hear remarks of an explanatory character. This kind of legislation was wrong. It was requiring a little too much, to ask that the mere representations of members be taken, however able the gentlemen may be, without affording time even to read the bill.

Several gentlemen suggested amendments, so as to leave no way open for escape; while others wanted the consideration of the measure postponed.

Mr. WILSON was disposed to let the question go over until to-morrow, but this did not meet with general favor. So he then insisted on the previous question, which was seconded and ordered by a vote of 89 yeas against 50 nays, and under its operation the first resolution was passed, more than two-thirds voting therefor. The vote stood 149 yeas against 11 nays. The nays are as follows:

NAYS—Messrs. Brooks, Denison, Eldridge, Grider, Harding of Kentucky, McCullough, Nicholson, Ritch, Rogers, Shanklin, Trimble—11.

FREEDOM OF THE FAMILIES OF FREEDMEN.

On motion of Mr. SHELLABARGER, it was resolved that the Committee on Judiciary inquire and report as soon as practicable what legislation is necessary to enforce the freedom of the wives and children of those mentioned in the Act of March 3, 1865, and also to enforce the liberty of all persons under the opertion of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

The House then adjourned.

CALIFORNIA.

Death of Judge McAlister—Movements of Steamers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

The steamship *Sacramento* sailed to-day for Panama, taking $731,727 in treasure. Ex-Gov. GOODWIN and A. D. RICHARDSON, Esq., of the New-York *Tribune*, were passengers.

B. OLMEL has been sentenced to be hanged on the 22d of January next, for the murder of JAMES IRWIN in January last.

Hon. M. HALL MCALLISTER, late Judge of the United States Circuit Court, died this morning.

Legal Tenders 67c. Gould and Curry $900. Savage $875. Yellow Jacket $415. Chollar Potosi $113.

ARREST OF THE PIRATE SEMMES.

He is Taken in Alabama and Sent to Washington—Judge Busteed on the Lawyer's Oath.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Dec. 16.

RAPHAEL J. SEMMES (of the pirate *Alabama*) was arrested last evening by orders from Washington, and is now en route to the North, under guard.

Judge BUSTEED, of the United States District Court, has decided that the Congressional oath for attorneys and civil officers is constitutional.

THE AMERICAN BOY'S BOOK OF SPORTS AND GAMES is one of the handsomest, completest and most perfect works for boys ever published. * * * We can readily imagine the delight with which the young people will open its attractive pages, and the bewildering satisfaction with which they will scan its contents, almost endless in their variety, and leaving nothing untouched or unexplained in the slightest degree bearing upon the enjoyments, physical or mental, practical or merely pleasurable of boyhood. It is just the book for the holidays, being as elegantly printed, bound and embellished as an annual.—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

Saratoga Springs.

EMPIRE WATER.
CONGRESS WATER.
COLUMBIAN WATER.
Sold by all Druggists, Hotel and Wine Merchants.
Sold at wholesale only by
HOTCHKISS SONS,
Nos. 92 Beekman and 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

The Ladies Seem to Have Got it into their pretty heads that PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS is to be the staple souvenir of the holiday season, and of course neither the bachelors, widowers nor Benedicts will be ungallant enough to disappoint them.

Elegantly Carved Odor Stands.—These attractive articles contain two cut glass bottles of fine odors, in beautifully carved black-walnut stands, and are very fitting for presents.
CASWELL, MACK & CO.,
Under the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lace Curtains.
NOTTINGHAM, SWISS TAMBOURED,
SWISS APPLICATION.
NEW STYLES, JUST IMPORTED.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

Window Shades, all Styles,
GILT, WHITE AND COLORED HOLLAND.
FOR ALL PLACES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, Manufacturers,
No. 359 Broadway.

Curtains
AND CURTAIN MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
AT KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

The Renown of Burnett's Standard Preparations. For more than eight years these preparations have maintained a large and constantly increasing sale, sustaining the opinion of the best judges that they are unrivaled.
BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH is a preserver of the teeth, and beautifies them without injury to the enamel. In this respect it stands alone. The evidence of chemists and of the dental faculty substantiates these facts.
Sold by all druggists.

Holiday Presents.
ELEGANT AND SPLENDID GIFTS, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., for ladies, gentlemen, youths, misses and children, at Brooks' New-York Boot and Shoe Emporium, No. 575 Broadway. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Improved "Sloat" Elliptic
SEWING MACHINE.
No. 537 Broadway. Agents wanted. A. H. SUPLEE.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A Lady who waits for Winter to Commence before buying her Furs will find the stocks short and little variety to choose from. At present there is an immense variety, at moderate prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes. Also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for Silver Plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

The Best House in New-York can be protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Applied invisibly and without damage. Six years' experience, without a failure. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

A Beautiful and Useful Holiday Gift.—A Grover & Baker Family Sewing Machine will lighten domestic labor, promote health and happiness, and be a source of perpetual pleasure and profit. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS," the best in the world for curing Rupture—no pressure on the back; light, clean and easy; superior supporters and Braces. GREGORY & CO., 609 Broadway.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant wedding cards and fine French and English note-papers for the holidays. Also, elegant monograms.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts., black or brown, Reliable. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Bricks.—30,000 to 35,000 splendid bricks are made per day by the National Brick Machine. Satisfaction guaranteed. ABRAM REQUA, No. 130 Broadway.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches. NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.—Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

An Old and Well-tried Remedy.
Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, has stood the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly safe in all cases. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest. Price, 35 cents a bottle.

Colgate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Have the Physicians given you up!—Are you feeble, emaciated, without appetite, sinking day by day, despondent and despairing? cheer up! it is in cases like yours that BIOKRENE works its miracles. There is vitality, strength, health and safety in this great vegetable elixir. Try it; only $1 per bottle. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

Bradbury's Pianos "the Best."—Pronounced **"the Best"** by the most renowned artists. **"Superior** in tone, touch, power, **Durability** and elegance of finish." Warerooms Nos. 427 and 425 Broome-st., corner of Crosby. Call or send for circular.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.,
NO. 501 BROADWAY, ST. NICHOLAS BLOCK.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
STEREOSCOPIC WAR VIEWS,
SCENERY, GROUPS, ETC.
RICH PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
CARTE DE VISITES OF NOTED PERSONS, &c., &c.

T. B. Bynner,
WATCHES
and
JEWELRY
of
EVERY DESCRIPTION.
No. 189 BROADWAY,
Up stairs.

The Great Bailey Collection of Valuable Pictures.
We are requested by MESSRS. BAILEY & CO., of PHILADELPHIA, to announce to the public that they have decided to SELL THE ENTIRE COLLECTION of COSTLY PICTURES NOW ON EXHIBITION in the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, WITHOUT ANY RESERVE OR UNDER BIDDING WHATEVER, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, trusting that those desiring to purchase will appreciate this mode of doing business. The sale will take place on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, 20TH, and THURSDAY, 21ST INST., (this week,) at 7½ o'clock each evening.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
Auctioneers.

A Valuable Present—Semmons'
BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-GLASSES.
BRILLIANT AND POWERFUL
OPERA GLASSES.
SEMMONS, No. 669½ Broadway,
under Lafarge House.

"Dear Mary" said in her letter,
"You remember the last time you wrote us,
You mentioned a lovely perfume.
That was called the EGYPTIAN LOTUS;
Now send us a bottle I pray,
It is the sweetest perfume of any,
And millions are blessing the day
That it was discovered by PENNEY."

Great Excitement.
Go and see the elegant assortment of holiday gifts at BROOKS' shoe-store. Toilet slippers in every variety, as well as all sorts of boots, shoes, gaiters, &c. Slippers for ladies, gents and children, at No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Gifts for the Holidays.
WATCHES, WATCHES.
The undersigned are offering their large stock of American and Swiss Watches, at retail, during the Holidays only, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
QUINCHE & KRUGLER, No. 8 John-st., up stairs.

Trusses.—Dr. Langworthy's new Premium Truss—the only easy truss in use—cures more cases than all others. Supporters, Braces, Elastic Stockings, &c.
HELMBOLD'S, No. 591 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant.
MARSH BROS., No. 542 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

The Universal Clothes Wringer, with cogs. The best in use, R. C. BROWNING, 347 Broadway.

MARRIED.

PIERSON—YOUNGS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Buckland, GEORGE H. PIERSON and Miss M. JENNIE YOUNGS, all of this city. No cards.

TOBITT—WATTS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. Mr. Canfield, JOHN HUNTER TOBITT, of this city, and ANNIE WATTS, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BRADFORD.—At his residence, West Roxbury, Massachusetts, on Monday, Dec. 18, SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Unitarian Church, West Roxbury. Friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

CARSON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 19, CHARLES CARSON, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Corinthian Lodge, No. 488, Park, No. 516, and of sister lodges, F. & A. M., and of Zetland Chapter, R. A. M., also the members of New-York Lodge, No. 3, A. P. A., and the Ancient Order of Forresters, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 356 West 36th-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CADMUS.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 19, CAROLINE CADMUS, wife of M. S. Cadmus, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Methodist E. Church, corner of Garden and 4th sts., Hoboken.

GLOVER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 19, GEORGE GRANT, infant son of Chas. S. and Sarah C. Glover, aged 1 year and 5 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 12 M. this day, (Wednesday,) at 84th-st. and Avenue A.

HUBBARD.—At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 19, ANNA M., wife of Henry A. Hubbard, and daughter of Wm. Harrison, Esq., of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist E. Church, Stamford, on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 9:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 12:15 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford at 3:30, 3:45 and 6 o'clock P. M.

IRELAND.—On Monday morning, Dec. 18, at his residence, No. 36 West Washington-square, WILLIAM B. IRELAND, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, 2d-av. and 10th-st.

LUDLAM.—On Monday, Dec. 18, after a lingering illness, ELENOR C., wife of Isaac T. Ludlam.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, Alexander K. Laing and Jas. R. Bradford, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LAIGHTON.—On Monday, at 9½ P. M., SAMUEL HENRY, son of M. F. and Matilda I. Laighton, aged 11 years and 4 days; and on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock A. M., MATILDA ISABELLA, only daughter of M. F. and Matilda I. Laighton, aged 6 years, 3 months and 28 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend their funeral, from the residence of their parents, No. 93 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock.

RYDER.—Suddenly, at Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, Dec. 17, CLARA, wife of Mitchell Ryder, and daughter of the late James Irwin, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th-st. and Madison-av., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

REEVE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 19, Mrs. MEHETABLE W. REEVE, aged 92 years.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Edward and Jeremiah, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandson, Geo. Hollister, No. 251 Washington-av., on Thursday next, at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Mattituck, L. I., on Friday morning, for interment.

ROGERS.—On Monday evening, Dec. 18, HELEN A., wife of Wm. H. Rogers.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Thos. Kimball, No. 72 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock on Thursday. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

SEYMOUR.—At Harlem, on Sunday morning, Dec. 17, of heart disease, Mrs. MARY SEYMOUR, aged 71 years.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 18, JOSEPH W. TAYLOR, late crockery merchant of this city, in the 68th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 21st inst., from his late residence, No. 267 Union-st., Brooklyn, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

WILT.—On Monday, Dec. 18, of paralysis, JONATHAN WILT, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 222 East 50th-st., at 1½ o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon.

WEED.—At his residence, Cedar Grove, Staten Island, on Sunday evening, Dec. 17, of dysentery, HENRY M. WEED, aged 45 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island, on Wednesday, the 20th prox., at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, also members of Tompkins Lodge, F. A. M., and of 73d Regt. N. Y. S. M. Friends from New-York will take the 9 A. M. boat to connect with train of Staten Island Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,
offer for the holidays a fine assortment of
VULCANITE JEWELRY.
Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Sleeve-buttons, Chains
Chatelaines, Charms, Pencils, etc. Also
INDIA RUBBER TOYS, BALLS AND FANCY ARTICLES
in endless variety, at wholesale and retail.

GLOVE-BOXES, CIGAR-CASES,
AT MILLER & CO.'S,
NO. 9 MAIDEN-LANE.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD.
The Seventh Regiment will give a reception at the Academy of Music on the EVENING of [illegible], 1866, in honor of those members who have served in the regular or volunteer army and navy during the late rebellion, and all members, whether active or exempt, at the time of entering the service, as well as those who served with the regiment during either of its three campaigns and who then entered the United States service, are requested to send their address, with rank and the number of the company in the Regiment to which they belonged, immediately, to Capt. GEORGE MOORE SMITH, Chairman of Committee on Invitations, Box No. 207 New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAY GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.,
sell at low prices
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
of AMERICAN,
ENGLISH and
SWISS MANUFACTURE.
FIRST WATER DIAMONDS,
set in the latest styles.
FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LONG GOLD CHAINS,
LEONTINES, CHATALAINES,
VEST CHAINS, &c.
SILVERWARE, and
FIRST QUALITY PLATED WARE.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.
Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT," in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.
Dr. L. has no branch office.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATES,
BOYS' SLEIGHS, TOOL-CHESTS, &c.
W. N. SEYMOUR, & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER,
THE GREAT STRENGTHENER
AND PAIN DESTROYER.
The best and cheapest household remedy in the world. Simple and pleasant in its application, certain and effectual in its results. Suitable for the relief of pain at any time, in any place, in any part of the human system, and under all circumstances. If you put this Plaster anywhere, if pain is there, the Plaster will stick there until the pain has vanished. The Plaster magnetizes the pain away, and
PAIN CANNOT EXIST
WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.
Rheumatism, Lameness, Stiffness, Weakness, Debility, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Coughs and Colds, Pains and Aches of every kind, are IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED, and, with a little patience, PERMANENTLY CURED, by the magical influence of the MAGNETIC PLASTER. It is the simplest, surest, safest, pleasantest and cheapest remedy in existence. Its application is universal—equally to the strong man, the delicate woman, and the feeble infant. Its use is agreeable, and without annoyance or trouble. Its price is within reach of all—rich or poor; all may have it, and all should have it who are sick and suffering in any way.
Put up in air-tight tin boxes, thus keeping it always fresh and pure. Each box will make four to six Plasters, and a child can spread them. Price 25 cents a box.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
Inventor and Proprietor, No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION
of the following line of goods now opening for
FALL AND HOLIDAY SALES.
REAL BRONZES.
COMPOSITION BRONZES.
MARBLE, ORMOLU AND GILT-MOUNTED
CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS.
FANCY GOODS.
PARIAN AND BISQUE STATUARY.
STERLING SILVER AND FINE PLATED WARE.
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A beautiful Terrestrial Globe, elegantly mounted and colored, and supplied with

MAGNETIC MEN,	MAGNETIC FLAGS,
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MAGNETIC LIGHTHOUSES, etc., etc., forming
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WALLACE NICKEL MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting and election of Trustees of this company will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 26, on THURSDAY, Dec. 21. Polls open from 12 to 2½ P. M. By order of
GEO. B. SARGENT, President.
THOS. B. LAWSON, Secretary.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

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STOCK BROKERS,
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
ROOM No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., for the election of a Board of Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed from the evening of the 16th to the morning of the 29th of December.
G. P. LLOYD, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY have been forfeited, and will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company, on SATURDAY, Dec. 23, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for nonpayment of assessment, due June 5, 1865: Certificate No. 49, in name of B. F. Woodward, for 5 shares; Certificate No. 76, in name of Geo. P. Deshon, for 75 shares; Certificate No. 88, in name of Joshua Hendricks, for 25 shares. By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FROST PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Frost Petroleum Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, Room No. 16, on FRIDAY, Dec. 22, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election of trustees, to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 12 to 22d.
RICHARD AMERMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at their banking-house, as above, on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th prox.,) at 12 o'clock noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
S. SEAMAN, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, 8th December, 1865.

ESSEX MINING COMPANY.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the ESSEX MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 48 Dey-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting.
ENOCH P. BULLARD, President.
JOHN H. KING, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen directors of this bank and three inspectors for the following election, will take place at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January ensuing.
The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock, P. M.
By order, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house No. 33 Wall-st., in this city, on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE third class, pursuant to the charter of this company, will be held at the office of the company, on the third WEDNESDAY of inst., Dec. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will close at 2 P. M.
T. T. MERWIN, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 9th of January next, from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this association will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 17 Nassau-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. M. HEDDEN, Cashier.

GROCER'S NATIONAL BANK
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, 9th day of January, 1866, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

$25,000 TO $50,000 WANTED, IN AN old-established, safe and profitable manufacturing business, where more capital is required. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 158 Times Office.

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H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

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7 3-10 CURRENCY COUPONS,
DUE DEC. 15.
1881 GOLD COUPONS,
DUE JAN. 1, 1866,
cashed by
MANN & BRUNDAGE,
No. 38 Pine-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
$5,000 PACIFIC MUTUAL.
$5,000 ORIENT MUTUAL.
$2,000 UNION MUTUAL.
$3,000 COMMERCIAL MUTUAL.
$5,000 SUN MUTUAL.
$5,000 NEW-YORK MUTUAL.
For sale in sums to suit buyers, by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

THE
GREAT WESTERN
(MARINE)
INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	$5,000,000
CASH PAID IN AND SURPLUS	2,175,000
ASSETS	3,877,000

HOME OFFICE,
No. 39 William-st., New-York.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Leadenhall-st., London.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Tower Chambers, Liverpool.

FREIGHTS and CARGOES are insured at these offices, to and from any part of the world, at the current premiums, and according to the usages in the respective localities, made payable at either city, in GOLD, STERLING or CURRENCY, as may be desired.

The Company returns 75 per cent. of the profits in scrip to policy-holders, (amounting last year to 40 per cent.,) but also returns TWENTY PER CENT. IN CASH IN LIEU OF SCRIP to those wishing to commute for the same in lower net premiums.

For the accommodation of shippers, certificates are issued, losses payable at the Company's bankers in London, on shipments of specie, merchandise or produce, which are available with bankers as collateral security.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

UNITED SATTES TREASURY.
INTEREST DEAPRTMENT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more Coupons of the several United States Government Loans, upon which the interest is due and payable Jan. 1, proximo, are requested to hand them in to this office, with schedule, at any time previous to the 29th inst.

Holders complying with the above request will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th instant, after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Coupon Interest Department.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held at their banking-house on the second TUESDAY in January next. By order of the board.
J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE.

The holders of the Railroad Bonds of Scioto County and State of Ohio are hereby notified that an authorized agent will attend in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of January ensuing, at the banking-house of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., for the purpose of paying the January interest on said bonds, and to make other arrangements in regard to their liquidation.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, Scioto County, State of Ohio.
PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 11, 1865.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL-ST.
Dealers in government and other securities.
Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

OFFICE OF BENNEHOFF RESERVE OIL COMPANY,
NO 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BENNEHOFF RESERVE OIL COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the company, No. 67 Wall-st., for the purpose of reducing the capital stock from $1,000,000 (one million dollars) to $100,000 (one hundred thousand dollars,) and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting. A full attendance is requested, as it requires a two-thirds vote of the stockholders to accomplish the object.

Parties unable to attend the meeting, but wishing to further the purpose of the same, can do so by signing proxy and forwarding it to ISAAC BERNHEIMER, the President of the company, constituting him their attorney to vote for them at said meeting.

Transfer books will be closed from the 6th of December to the 27th of December, inclusive.

ISAAC BERNHEIMER,
HENRY COHN,
JACOB STETTHEIMER,
A. H. CORDOZA,
I. A. QUACKENBOSS,
THOMAS PALMER, Jr.,
JOHN J. MORRIS,
WM. SELIGMAN,
WM. A. PARKER,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK MAPLE SHADE OIL CO.,
No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Maple Shade Oil Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the company, No. 67 Wall-st., for the purpose of reducing the capital stock from $500,000 (five hundred thousand dollars) to $50,000, (fifty thousand dollars,) and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting. A full attendance is requested, as it requires a two-thirds vote of the stockholders to accomplish the object.

Parties unable to attend the meeting, but wishing to further the purpose of the same, can do so by signing proxy and forwarding it to ISAAC BERNHEIMER, the President of the company, constituting him their attorney to vote for them at said meeting.

Transfer books will be closed from the 6th of December to the 27th of December, inclusive.

ISAAC BERNHEIMER,
JOHN J. MORRIS,
HENRY COHN,
I. A. QUACKENBOSS,
J. GOLDSMITH,
J. MEYER,
A. FATMAN,
J. NATHAN,
JOHN EADIE,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DISTRICT,)
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, DEC. 18, 1865.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1866, on the preferred certificates issued by this trust, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said certificates stand registered on the 23d inst.

The transfer books, both of common and preferred certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M. on the 23d inst., and opened Jan. 8, 1866, at 10 A. M.
ALLEN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., COR. WILLIAM,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1865.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the last day of the year, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, will be held at the office of the company, No. 17 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 23d of January, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of directors, confirmation of the dividend on the stock, and the transaction of other business.
ELLIS POTTER, Secretary.

CAPITAL.—TO BUSINESS MEN—TWO PAtents have recently been obtained securing the right to improvements on an article of unlimited consumption. The proprietor will sell one undivided half of his interest with the view of forming an association to prosecute the business and establish branches, or sell to others to establish the business in different sections of the Union. The matter may be examined and the improvements fully explained, by calling at No. 197 BROADWAY, rooms 18 and 19, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 25 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1855.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, will be closed on December 25, 1865, preparatory to a dividend. They will be reopened Jan. 10, 1866. By order of the Directors.
CHARLES P. GILPIN, Transfer Agent.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank will be held on TUESDAY, 9th January proximo.
The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 1st day of January next. The poll will open at 10 and close at 11 o'clock A. M.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Southwestern Iron Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
[illegible], Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON STATE BONDS and government securities, in sums to suit, at 5 per cent. WOLFE & CO., Bankers, No. 15 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN
U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 6 PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
MARCH, MAY AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold.

Gold in any amount under $5,000 bought and sold over the counter at market rates, and orders for a larger amount executed in the Gold Exchange by one of the firm.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

OFFICE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of $2 per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the Douglass Mining Company, payable on Dec. 30, inst., at the office of the Company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500 (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after Monday, January 15, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMINGS, Accountant.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after the 2d of January next.
By order of the Board.
J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

"THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS"—No. 516 Broadway, has, by its Trustees, declared a dividend, free from Government tax, on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, on sums of $5 and not exceeding $500, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and on larger sums at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable or credited to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866, and if not drawn is entitled to interest from 1st of January, the same as principal.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 15th day of January, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
No. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the $1,000,000 cash capital stock of this company, will be paid at this office, (free from Government tax,) on and after Jan. 2, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from and after the 23d inst. until Jan. 2, 1866.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of government tax, payable after the first Monday of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 8, 1866.
G. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of January.

The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. and the government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 2, 1866.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. and the government tax, payable, out of the profits of the bank, on and after Jan. 2, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d prox.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1685.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank have this day declared a dividend of five per cent, free of government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1866.

Transfer books will be closed from the 23d to 31st Dec.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
December 18, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared, free of government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant until the 2d proximo.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' & DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Five per cent., free of government tax, from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 338 3D-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Fifth National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free of government tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20 to Jan. 2, 1866.
RICHARD KELLY, President.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until 2d of January, 1866. By order of the board.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, free from government tax, payable on and after the second day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant until the 2d proximo, inclusive.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE DISPATCH PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of two per cent., free of government tax. Payable on and after 23d inst., at No. 17 Nassau-street. The transfer books will be closed from 20th to 25th inst.
JAS. TURNER, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 16, 1865.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH will pay a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of tax) to its stockholders on MONDAY, the 8th of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, December 19, 1865.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent., free from tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1866.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under. Five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
Deposits made now draw interest from 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE from government tax.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
corner 26th-st. and 3d-avenue.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST 6 PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF tax, allowed by Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.
Assets, $1,605,000 00.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

An extensive assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, in every variety and style. All goods warranted.
WM. H. LEE, No. 109 Fulton-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 383 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted, and delivered free. Extension tables cheap.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also solid Chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNDERWRITERS' SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
will sell on
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20, 1865,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
ON THE BATTERY,
About 2,000 bales of damaged cotton, saved from the fire at No. 15 State-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, HENRY A. BARLING and ABNER H. DAVIS, as executors of the last will and testament of Edward Mott Robinson, deceased, will sell at public auction, through Burdett, Jones & Co., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December ext, at 12 o'clock noon, the three-eighths of the ship *Queen of the East*, of New-York, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c., mortgaged to the said Edward Mott Robinson, deceased, by Eben B. Crocker and George Warren, to secure the sum of $13,500, by indenture of mortgage, dated March 8, 1864, recorded at the Custom-house in New-York March 8, 1864, in Liber 44, folio 33, &c., of Bills of Sale of Registered Vessels. Default having been made in payment of said mortgage debt, the said sale will be made in pursuance of the power contained in said mortgage. The said vessel is now lying at the North Middle Wharf in the Atlantic Basin, in the City of Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1865.
HENRY A. BARLING,
ABNER H. DAVIS,
Executors, &c., of Edward Mott Robinson.

The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, the 20th December instant, at the same time and place mentioned in the foregoing notice.
HENRY A. BARLING,
A. H. DAVIS,
Executors, &c., of Edward Mott Robinson.

J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE, Auctioneers.
IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.
THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE,
NEW-ORLEANS,
TOGETHER WITH THE
IMPROVEMENTS AND FIXTURES,
SCENERY, MACHINERY AND FURNITURE,
TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.
BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.,
AND
J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE,
Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, New-Orleans, by order and under the direction of the President and Directors of the New Gas-light Co., will be sold—

A certain lot of ground, situated in the First District of New-Orleans, in the square bounded by St. Charles, Poydras, Camp and Gravier sts., and measuring eighty feet front on said St. Charles-st., by one hundred and seventy feet in depth, between parallel lines, all more or less, American measure.

Said lot of ground is the remnant of a large portion of ground (say 130 feet front on St. Charles-st. by 170 feet in depth, between parallel lines, all, more or less, American measure) acquired with other property by the New-Orleans Gas-light Company from the New-Orleans Gas-light and Banking Company, and acquired by the New-Orleans Gas-light and Banking Company, together with other properties, from James H. Caldwell, Esq., on the 12th July, 1841.

It is stipulated in the act of sale conveying this property, that the openings in the wall dividing the "Murphy House," on the north side of the lot, and the St. Charles Theatre, shall remain as they are now, and the privileges of said openings shall continue for the use and benefit of any other building that may be hereafter erected in lieu of the St. Charles Theatre, or the line of said division wall.

Together with the building known as the
ST. CHARLES THEATRE,
all the improvements and fixtures, scenery, machinery and furniture thereunto belonging, under the conditions of a lease to Ben DeBar, which stipulates "that the improvements and fixtures now on the premises being those provided for and placed there under a former agreement between the company and Ludlow & Smith, dated 26th May, 1848, shall remain undisturbed as the property of the lessor, at the expiration of the lease, to be delivered along with the entire building, with the exception of the usual wear and tear, or loss or damage by fire, in good order."

The theatre is located in the most central and commercial part of the City of New-Orleans. The building was planned after the old Saint Charles Theatre, and has been the favorite and best known theatre for many years in the city; it has been thoroughly repaired at a large expense, and will be sold subject to the lease to Ben De Bar, at the rate of $8,000 per annum, which will expire on the 30th day of September, 1867.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS—One-third of the amount of adjudication to be paid in cash in U. S. Treasury notes, and the remainder in the notes of the purchaser, to his own order, payable at one, two and three years, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the date until maturity, and eight per cent interest after maturity, if not punctually paid, until final payment. The interest will be required to be paid in coupon notes, payable semi-annually; the interest notes to bear interest at eight per cent. per annum after maturity, if not punctually paid.

The purchaser may pay the amount of the adjudication, or any part thereof, exceeding the one-third in cash, at his option.

The buildings, together with the fixtures, scenery, machinery and furniture sold, must be insured at their full value by the purchaser to the satisfaction of the vendor, and the policies transferred, until after the payment of the note payable at two years.

GOVERNMENT SALES.
SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.

The Quartermaster-General of the army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.

Sales will therefore take place at Giesboro, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.

A boat will leave the 6th-st. wharf every hour on the days of sale.

These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 13, 1865.

SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that there will be sold at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at public auction, on the 10th and 11th days of January, 1866, at noon, a large lot of old navy cannon.

The cannon will be sold by the pound to the highest bidder. Terms cash, in government funds, one-half the purchase money to be paid at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, at which time the cannon must be removed from the Navy-yard. Otherwise they will revert to the government.

Further information regarding the sale will be given on application to the Ordnance Officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction, on
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 20 and 21,
At 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany & Co.'s store,
A COLLECTION OF THE HIGHEST ORDER OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
of the Berlin, French, Belgium and Dusseldorf Schools, belonging to Mr. Bailey, of Philadelphia.

This beautiful collection has been on exhibition at the National Art Academy in Philadelphia for the past month for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home, yielding a large amount for that institution. Among other great artists are the following:

Hildebrand,
Carl Becker,
Riefstahf,
Carl Hübner,
Giddemann,
Gesselschap,
Meyerhelm,
Webb,
Seigert,
Knaus,
Breslot,
Herzeg,
Sell,
Bower,
Torssaint,
Leu,
Hoquet,
Tait,
Hilgers,
Verboeckhoven,
Litschauer,
P. Arons,
A. Achenbach,
Klombeck,
Erdmann,
Stammel,
Kauffman,
Jacobson,
Volkers,
Robbe,
De Haas,
Carl Hoff,
F. Krauff, &c.

Also, a superb Roman Mosaic, five feet two inches long by two feet two inches broad, representing the Ruins of Pæstum, with scenery of the surrounding country, taking in a circuit of forty miles, said to be the largest and most perfect specimen ever exported from Rome. This splendid collection is now on exhibition as above, free during the day; also, on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday previous to the sale, with catalogues.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.
SALE OF
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS, THE BALANCE OF STOCK OF AN OLD IMPORTING HOUSE DECLINING BUSINESS,
BY
MINER & SOMERVILLE,
THURSDAY, DEC. 21, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
comprising a choice assortment of fine old brandies, wines, Jamaica rum, fine old sherry, very fine old Holland gin, fine champagne wines, old Burgundy port, &c. Also an invoice of cigars, for account of whom it may concern.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 21, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway;
LARGE SALE OF COSTLY HOLIDAY GOODS,
BRONZES, CHINA AND RICH IMPORTED VASES, &c., &c.

The goods are all fresh, of new styles, and just imported from Europe, consisting of bronze clocks, bronze vases, fine work-boxes, dressing-cases, shell card and cigar boxes, ivory card-cases, leather bags, glove and bone boxes, richly painted vases of beautiful designs, Bohemian punch bowls, bisque and Parian figures, cut and engraved glass sets decanters, &c., plated ware, and other fancy goods suitable for holiday presents.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer—late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, CHINA, &C.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell, by auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 20, 1865, at 11 o'clock, at their SALESROOM, NO. 28 LIBERTY-ST.,
(just below the Post-office.)

An invoice of fine silver-plated ware, &c., viz.: Casters, liquor-stands, chafing-dishes, coffee-urns, cake-baskets, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c. Also, fancy china vases, toilet sets, card receivers, engraved and Bohemian glassware, &c. Catalogues now ready at No. 28 Liberty-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

French China and Earthenware, by ROBERT HAYDOCK, on THURSDAY, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 101 Liberty-st., 50 crates common earthenware, 16 casks Haviland's best decorated china, just landed; dinner sets, rich vases, tete-a-tete sets, Cologne sets and fancy articles, open and ready for immediate delivery.

PUBLIC SALE.—AT THE FRANKFORD ARsenal, Philadelphia, on account of the United States, —On THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 18, 1866, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at public sale: Gunpowder, by sample, viz.—19,050 pounds U. S. powder, mixed, badly caked; 9,900 pounds U. S. cannon powder, badly caked; 4,900 pounds U. S. mortar powder, dirty and caked; 4,000 pounds U. S. powder, good mixed grain; 87,463 Confederate States powder, good mixed grain; 4,107 pounds Confederate States powder, badly damaged. This powder is stored at Fort Delaware. Samples may be seen at the Watertown, Watervliet, and Frankford Arsenals, and at the United States Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York. When the interest of the Government may require it, the powder will be bid in. Terms—United States currency.
S. V. BENET,
Brevet-Lieut.-Col. U. S. A. Commanding.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY-EIGHTH SALE OF UNCLAIMED goods takes place on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at Central office, No. 105 Mulberry-st., consisting of the following articles, viz.: Cotton, wool, rope, sugar, coffee, men's and women's clothing, dry goods, watches, jewelry, pistols, hardware, boots, shoes, and miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 3,000 BALES MEMPHIS
AND
NEW-ORLEANS COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
AUCTION.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO.
Will offer at their store,
No. 44 Cortlandt-st.,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 10½ o'clock,
A FINE LINE OF ASSORTED GOODS,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY TRADE.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Office No. 37 Nassau-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 BROADWAY,

A collection of valuable modern Oil Paintings, containing samples by many of the most eminent American, French, and other foreign artists, purchased principally from the artists themselves, by the late owner. Among the specimens worthy of special attention, are works by

V. NEHLIG,
VERRON,
FRERE,
DELLESSART
GEROME,
BARRON,
LACROIX,
VAN SEVERDONCK,
VERNEST,
H. RONNER,
A. HULK.
DIAZ,
VION,
VAN BEEST,
TROYON,
MELBY,
R. STREET,
RONDEL,
HECKLING,
ROBBE,
KOEK KOEK,

The collection will be on exhibition four days prior to sale and catalogues ready.

C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOSPITAL PROPERTY AT FORTRESS MONROE, VA.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16, 1865.

Will be sold at the UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL, near Fortress Monroe, Va., all the appliances pertaining to that establishment, consisting of serviceable articles of Bedding, viz.: Blankets, sheets, bedsacks, counterpanes, hair pillows and mattresses, towels, shirts, drawers, iron bedsteads, and an assortment of table and kitchen furniture; also, medicines, books, &c. Sale to commence on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, and to continue daily until all the property is disposed of.

Terms—Cash.

Purchasers will be required to pay for and remove property within forty-eight hours from termination of sale.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS WILL SELL BY AUCTION THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their SALESROOM, No. 28 LIBERTY-STREET,
Just below the Post-office,

To pay advances—Mahogany sofas and chairs, three French plate mirrors, fine carved oak etagere, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, book-case, arm chairs, hat-stands, dining and fancy tables, etageres, curtains, Brussels carpets, &c.

Catalogues now ready at No. 28 Liberty-st.

C. W. BOTELER, JR., Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at Warehouses, 18th-st. and F-st., on FRIDAY, Dec. 22, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of serviceable and damaged hospital property, consisting of blankets, sheets, hair pillows, bedsacks, &c.

Purchasers will be required to pay for and remove property within forty-eight hours from termination of sale.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surg. U. S. A., Med. Purveyor.

MALVERN ESTATE AT AUCTION,
Opposite Hyde Park,
TOWN OF ESOPUS, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.
647 ACRES OF WOODLAND WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
DEC. 27, inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at Malvern Hall, on the premises.

Information given by WM. WRIGHT, No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York City, or HENRY MULFORD, Village of Hyde Park.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 22, at their gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway,
A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS,
comprising the works of

Claude Lorrain,
H. Vernet,
Geo. Harvey,
Chambeaux,
Holt,
Terburgh,
W. C. Kneel,
Van Severdonck,
C. Kringhoff,
F. Day,
P. H. Andrews,
Curon,
Cortez,
Viscondi,
Leban,
Soneri,
A. Collins,
Marcel,

on exhibition on and after TUESDAY, Dec. 19, with catalogues.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, CLOCKS, VASES, &c.

On THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 91 Liberty-st., superior rosewood and black walnut parlor suites in various coverings; library and dining-room suites; etageres, buffets, extension tables, library and secretary bookcases, bedsteads, bureaus, lounges, easy chairs, hall stands, &c. Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOLIDAY FANCY GOODS.

BRONZES, CLOCKS, STATUETTES, NECESSAIRES, GILT and ORMOLU GOODS, WORK-BOXES, ODORS, BIJOUTERIES, GLOVE, CIGAR STAND, THIS DAY, 19th, at 60 Liberty-st., at 11 A. M.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock, ORIGINAL PAINTINGS BY THE OLD MASTERS—well known as the "Meert Gallery," comprising warranted originals by Philip Wouvermann, Otto Venius, Rubens, David Teniers, Hans Holbein, Van Sprong, Gasper Netscher, Dr. Zeigler, Andrew Both, John Both, DeLorme, Adrian Van de Velde, William Van de Velde, Guido Reni, Vandyke, Giselaer, Snyders, Van Balen, Correggio, Marius, Stroli, Brouwer, Kalraat, Segers, Grieff, Vanderpool, John Van Hoeck, L. Backnuysen, A. Cuyp, A. Vandeneer, De Heem, Carlo Dolce, De Graffe, Salvator Rosa, and many others, together forming the choicest collection of original ancient pictures that has ever been offered at public sale in this city. Catalogues are ready, and paintings are on exhibition.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, CARpets, oilcloths, French plate mirrors, table linen, blankets, woolen shirts, 300 mattresses, 100 oil paintings, engravings, Parian and China vases, boots and shoes, some very fine jewelry, 500 pairs woolen hose, napkins, guns, &c., &c., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel. —A very large sale of every variety of household goods, of every conceivable description, suitable for comfort and convenience, most of which is from a large first-class house; and blankets and table linens, quite superior; also, oil paintings and engravings, very fine; also, jewelry and Parians, carpets and oilcloths, together with curtains and cornices and every article for holidays. All can be accommodated, and sale peremptory.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of stuffed animals and birds, including a black bear, deers, deer-heads, buck's horns, squirrels, shades and cases of birds of the most beautiful and delicate plumage, collected from every part of the globe.

The animals were prepared by Messrs. Ilgers and Sauter, who are unsurpassed in their art. The birds are the work of Mr. C. S. Galbraith, whose merited fame as a taxidermist is world-wide.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 20, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
Sardines—8 cases quarter boxes—(for account of whom it may concern.)
Malaga Raisins—200 boxes layers, damaged.
Canary Seed—82 bags, damaged on the voyage—(under inspection of the Wardens of the Port, for account of whom it may concern.)
French Walnuts—200 bags, damaged on the voyage.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction FRIDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a splendid collection of standard works elegantly bound in morocco and calf, and admirably adapted for holiday presents, comprising nearly every work of note of either English or American publications.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1865.

The firm of E. G. ARTHUR & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent.
E. G. ARTHUR,
EDMUND KETCHUM.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1865.

We have this day admitted into our firm Messrs. E. G. ARTHUR and EDMUND KETCHUM. We will continue to transact a General Banking Business under the firm name of ALDRICH, SHARPE & CO., at our new offices, No. 34 Wall-st., Union National Bank Building.
ALDRICH & SHARPE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of FAILE, COGGESHALL & CO., for the manufacture and sale of clothing in this city, succeeding the old established house of LEWIS B. BROWN & CO., and have located at No. 53 Chambers-st. The books of LEWIS B. BROWN & CO., in liquidation, will be found at our office.
THOMAS H. FAILE, Jr.
HENRY FAILE,
J. M. COGGESHALL,
G. W. BUCKHOUT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

LEWIS B. BROWN has removed to No. 58 Broadway, corner Exchange-place.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of J. R. GARLAND & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, WM. H. HAMILTON retiring therefrom.

J. R. GARLAND will settle up the business of the concern.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1865.
JNO. R. GARLAND,
WM. H. HAMILTON.

J. R. GARLAND will continue business at No. 44 Broad-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

MR. C. S. JOSLYN WITHDRAWS FROM our firm from this date. The business will be continued under the same firm name, by W. H. RIKER. [illegible] RIKER & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—John B. Morris against John A. Stevens, Jr., and Margaret A. Stevens, his wife, Robert Morris, and Mary E. Morris, his wife, George A. Robbins, and Susan A. Robbins, his wife, Frances Morris, Martha C. Babcock, Francis U. Johnston, and Margaret A. Johnston, his wife, Elizabeth A. Babcock, Henry C. Babcock, and Caroline B. Babcock, his wife, Martha R. Babcock and Susan A. Babcock.—In Partition.

In pursuance of an order made by the Supreme Court in this action, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that all persons having any general lien or incumbrance by judgment or decree, or otherwise, on any undivided share or interest of any of the parties in said action, in the lands and premises sought to be partitioned in said action, and hereinafter described, or any part thereof, are required to produce to the undersigned, Charles A. Peabody, referee appointed in this action by the above-mentioned order, at his office, number 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1866, proof of all such liens and incumbrances respectively, together with satisfactory evidence of the amount due thereon, and to specify the nature of such incumbrances, and the dates thereof respectively. The lands and premises sought to be partitioned in said action, are described as follows, that is to say:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being on the easterly side of Broadway, and which, taken together, are bounded and contain as follows: Commencing at a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, distant about twenty-nine feet northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Broadway and Fulton-street; thence running southeasterly one hundred feet six inches to the westerly line of a lot fronting on Fulton-street, at a point distant about twenty-nine feet from the northeasterly side of Fulton-street; thence running northeasterly fifty-nine feet to the land lately occupied by and known as Barnum's Museum; thence northwesterly one hundred and three feet six inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southwestwardly, along the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-nine feet to the place of beginning; the said two lots of land being now known as numbers 214 and 216 Broadway.

Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate partly in the rear of the above-described lots; commencing at a point in the southeasterly line of said lots, distant about forty-four feet six inches from the northeasterly side of Fulton-street; thence running southeastwardly twenty-three feet; thence running northeastwardly about twenty-four feet; thence running southeastwardly about twenty-four feet; thence running northeastwardly twenty-seven feet; thence running northwestwardly twenty-four feet; thence running northeastwardly nine feet five inches; thence running northwestwardly twelve feet six inches; thence running northeastwardly thirty-two feet ten inches to the southerly line of Ann-street, as it formerly ran; thence northwestwardly nine feet nine inches; thence southwestwardly ninety-two feet one inch to the place of beginning.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Second Ward of the said City of New-York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit, northeasterly, by the southwesterly line or side of Ann-st., as the same has been widened and improved, nine feet and six inches; southwesterly by land belonging to the estate of J. ARDEN, nine feet and seven inches; northwesterly by land formerly the part of Ann-st., and now or lately belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, four feet nine inches; and southeasterly by land formerly part of Ann-st., and now or lately belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, four feet and seven inches, be the same more or less, which said deed or indenture was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, in Liber 234 of conveyances, page 478.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1865.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Referee,
No. 161 Broadway.
S. CAMBRELENG, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n29-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, having completed their report in said matter, notice is hereby given that a copy of said report, which will be presented for confirmation to the General Term of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of December, inst., at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and in the Clerk's office of the City of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern; and any person or persons whose rights may be affected by said report, who shall object to the same, or any part thereof, may within ten days from the date hereof, being the first publication of this notice, state his or their objections to the same, in writing to the undersigned at their office, number 82 Nassau-street, (Room number 20,) in the City of New-York.
—DATED NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1865.
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
HENRY L. HOGUET,
Commissioners.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the delivery of good, merchantable TIMOTHY HAY, on board of vessels at such wharf in New-York harbor as may be designated.

The hay and straw must be securely baled, and weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton exclusive of wood.

Proposals must state plainly the quantity, price, and time of delivery.

The hay and straw will be inspected by a government inspector, and weighed before being shipped.

Proposals will also be received to deliver HAY and STRAW at Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Hilton Head, S C., subject to the above requirements.

Bids will be accepted from time to time to meet the requirements of the government.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon as funds for the purpose shall be received.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

SALE OF HARD BREAD.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
FORT MONROE, Va., Dec. 13, 1865.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week, for all the surplus hard bread of this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each, and in good shipping order.

All purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes, one thousand (1,000) pounds.

Payment required on notification of acceptance of bid, in government funds.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to
JAMES CURRY, Colonel and C. S. V.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HANDSOMELY BOUND ENGLISH BIBLES.
AMERICAN EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS
CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS, AS TOURISTS' CASES, POCKET-BOOKS, DESKS, ALBUMS, &c.

EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.
Branch of London establishment.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S REPORT.
BEADLE'S DIME CITIZEN'S EDITION,
CLEAR TYPE, GOOD PAPER, CONVENIENT FORM.
Now ready and for sale at all news depots. Price, 10 cents.
Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price.
BEADLE & CO., Publishers,
No. 118 William-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL BOOKS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

WILLIS' POEMS. New Illustrated edition, containing several new Poems never before published in any other edition. Small 4to, cloth ... $4 00
WILLIS' POEMS. Cloth, full gilt ... 6 00
WILLIS' POEMS. Turkey antique ... 10 00

This edition is illustrated with more than one hundred wood engravings, designed by celebrated artists, and engraved in the best manner, making a most elegant and artistic volume.

WILLIS' COMPLETE POEMS. Cabinet edition. Beautifully printed on toned paper, with a portrait on steel. 1 vol. 16mo, green vellum cloth, gilt tops ... $1 50
WILLIS' COMPLETE POEMS. 1 vol., 16mo. Half calf, gilt or antique ... 3 00
WILLIS' COMPLETE POEMS. 1 vol., 16mo. Full calf, or Turkey antique ... 4 00
SCHILLER'S POEMS AND BALLADS. Translated by Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart. With a new portrait. Beautifully printed on toned paper. CABINET EDITION. 1 vol. 16mo, green vellum cloth, gilt tops ... 1 50
SCHILLER'S POEMS AND BALLADS. 1 vol., 16mo. Half calf, gilt, or antique ... 3 00
SCHILLER'S POEMS AND BALLADS. 1 vol., 16mo. Calf, or Turkey antique ... 4 00

Published by
CLARK & MAYNARD,
No. 5 Barclay-st.

PAPA, BUY ME ONE OF
THE NEW FAIRY STORIES.
MYRTIL; OR, THE ENCHANTED ISLAND.
You will find it at
T. W. STRONG'S,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.
ONLY FIFTY CENTS, PAPA.
N. B.—Mr. STRONG has the trade supply ready.

DR. HOLLICK'S
GREATEST PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK,
THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.
Everybody should have one. Price $1.
Sent (post-paid) to any address on receipt of price.
T. W. STRONG, Publisher,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

DIARIES FOR 1866.
PUBLISHED IN GREAT VARIETY,
and sold at wholesale by
KIGGINS & KELLOGG,
Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.

LADY'S ALMANAC, 1866—IN FINE BINDing and gilt edges, containing embellishments in lithographic colors, with pleasing miscellany, household receipts, and the game of croquet, illustrated. Wholesale, American News Co.; Sam'l L. Bancker, New-York. Price 50 cents; mailed postpaid.
GEORGE COOLIDGE, No. 3 Milk-st., Boston.

BIBLES, PSALM BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, FANCY BOOKS for the Holidays, with many other articles to suit the old, the young and the gay. Please come early, and not leave it till the last day.
A. MAZE, No. 287 Bleecker-st.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

SEMINALIA—A NEW WORK BY DR. RALPH, on sexual debility, nervousness, &c., &c., in either sex, from whatever cause. Price, $1. No. 60 Amity, or No. 1 Vesey-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A HANDSOME COUPE OR FAMILY horse, 16 hands high, sound and kind in all harness; very stylish and fast, at Crossman's stable, [illegible]-st., near Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SHIFTING-TOP WAGON, one express wagon, [illegible] black mare, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and well recommended young woman, in city or country; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; no objection to do chamberwork or general housework. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young English woman, as lady's maid: a good seamstress, dress hair, nurse, or attend on an invalid; city or country; best references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook; is a good bread, biscuit and pastry maker; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 199 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has good city reference. Can be seen at No. 38 West 12th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, BY A VERY REspectable person, a few days in the week to fill her time, in dress-making, family sewing; can repair neatly. Apply or address No. 49 Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman as good cook, to assist in washing, for the country or city; good baker, &c.; good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 212 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN MAN, 24 years of age, a situation as bartender or clerk, waiter, porter, groom or steward; he has good habits; is a good waiter, and can give good references and security if required. Call on or address, for one day, A. KAUFMANN, No. 259 11th-st., between Avenues B and C, one step high, front room.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN'S situation by a single man, who has served in both, separate and together; is a first-rate sleigher and driver, and has been in general charge for many years of good gardens; also, has taken care of country houses during the absence of employers in the Winter; good references. Address E. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to take care of horses, drive, and work in and about a house and grounds; is willing and able; can milk; not afraid of work, and very reliable and trusty; best references. Apply to T. H. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man, a situation as salesman or traveler in a wholesale hat, cap and fur house; has had great experience in the business, and has traveled the Western States in that trade; best city references. Apply to F. W. C., Box No. 2,813 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman, recently returned from the army, as clerk in a lawyer's office or store; speaks and writes English, French and German fluently, and has good references. Address J. H. F., No. 110 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German young man with some farmer; understands farming thoroughly, and can take care of all kind of stock; can be highly recommended. Call at the private stable, No. 72 8th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; would be useful; the best city reference from his last place. Address Y. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young man, in city or country, a situation as coachman or groom; is willing and obliging; can milk; the country preferred; has first-class reference. Address C. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single man; fully understands his business; has first-class references. Address T. H., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; best of references. Call at No. 744 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man who thoroughly understands his business; the best of city reference from his last employer. Address P. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a competent man who can refer to his last employer, where he has been for the last three years. Address JAMES, Box No. 1,438 Post-office.

DOES THE READER NEED THE SERvices of a sober, industrious and well recommended young man, familiar with the French and English languages, as office clerk or assistant book-keeper? If he does, let him address a note to-day or to-morrow to J. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

ANY ONE DESIRING THE SERVICES of a sober, steady and industrious young man, well recommended and willing to make himself useful, will please address, for a few days, INDUSTRY, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—The undersigned wants a position on a daily or weekly paper as sub-editor or reporter, a short distance from the city. Address D. R. LEE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office, New-York.

TO PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS. —A situation wanted by a young man in a first-class publishing house or bookstore; is acquainted with the business, and can give good reference. Address E. D. B., No. 506 Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.
NEW BOOK—NOW READY.
THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN.
BY THE POPULAR HISTORIAN, J. T. HEADLEY.
COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME—ILLUSTRATED.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE WORK ON THE WAR.
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.
SEND STAMP FOR TERMS.
ADDRESS E. B. TREAT & CO., NO. 130 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

BOUNTIES TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Discharged soldiers who enlisted previous to July, 1863, are requested to call at our office and sign a petition to Congress, asking for the passage of a law granting them bounties, &c., equal to those who enlisted subsequently. This class embraces all those who have been discharged for sickness, wounds, promotion, or expiration of term of service.
H. J. RAMSDELL & CO.,
No. 40 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

TRAVELING AGENTS FOR CITY houses through the States are requested to call and take samples of an article which meets with ready sale, and pays a large commission, at No. 31 Ridge-st.

WANTED—AS DINING-ROOM WAITERS IN A very desirable school in the country, one man and two or three young women; the man must be experienced or apt to learn; those of one family, and Germans, would be preferred. Inquire at No. 80 East 19th-st., Thursday and Friday, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A TIDY USEFUL WOMAN OR girl, who understands all kinds of family sewing, to go a short distance in the country, two miles from Jersey City; American or German preferred. Call at No. 267 Washington-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER IN an importing house; one who writes a good hand, and is correct at figures; best of reference required. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A NEWSPAPER office, who writes a good hand and has some knowledge of business. Address, with references, and what salary is expected, Box No. 2398 New-York P. O.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN OR waiter—strong, civil and honest—wants employment in or near the city. Address his present employer, Box No. 208, Yonkers, New-York.

WANTED—IN A DRESS GOODS AND WOOLEN jobbing house, men to introduce and sell cash trade. Apply to SWEETSER & CO., No. 77 Franklin-st.

WANTED—HARDWARE SALESMEN, TO INfluence near by, State or Western trade. Address Box No. 2,008 New-York Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN—WANTED.—An energetic business man, a good practical printer, capable of taking the sole charge of the mechanical department in the office of a daily morning newspaper. To such a one capital will be furnished and an interest in the business will be given. Address Box No. 718, Hartford, Connecticut.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN EDUCATIONAL business, already well established and most lucrative, but which, by the aid of more capital, would be immensely increased. If preferred, a mere interest in the business will be sold. Apply at No. 37 Park-row, Room 19.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY OF seven years' standing, on one of the principal avenues of Brooklyn, doing a good trade. Only reason for selling, the proprietors have other business requiring their attention. For particulars apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

PARTNER WANTED—DOCTOR WANTED as partner, in one of the largest and best located medical and surgical offices on Broadway. Address or call on Drs. KING & POWELL, No. 126 9th-st., near Broadway, New-York.

$1,000.—A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN.—A manufacturing business for sale; now established and paying large profits, as will be shown on investigation; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply on the premises, No. 406 West 32d-st., in the rear.

$20,000.—TWO YOUNG MEN HAVING the above amount, wish to put it into some respectable business. Ship Chandlery preferred. Address, with name and references, A., Box No. 2,131 New-York Post-office. No agents.

MACHINERY.

THE HARRISON BOILER A SAFE STEAM BOILER.—The attention of manufacturers and others using steam is confidently called to this new steam generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, &c., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. The boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends. Nearly one hundred of these boilers are now in operation. For descriptive circulars or price apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Harrison Boiler Works, Gray's Ferry Road, adjoining the U. S. Arsenal, Philadelphia.

LARGE ENGINES FOR SALE—ONE 3?x72 cylinder; one 20x24; one 16x48; one pair 16x30, horizontal; one an upright, 20x36—all first class and in good order, ready for immediate delivery, by
J. B. FULLER, No. 8 Dey-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES—1866.

All kinds of Daily Journals, Expense Books, first-class Blank Books, Writing Paper and Stationery, Games, Albums, Chess, Cards, Note Paper, Inkstands, Portfolios, Desks, &c., &c., at moderate prices by
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Protestant Half Orphan Society will be held on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Asylum, No. 7 West 10th-st. Subscribers and friends are invited to attend.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

QUEEN ....SATURDAY, Dec. 16
HELVETIA ....SATURDAY, Dec. 23
VIRGINIA ....SATURDAY, Dec. 30
SCOTLAND ....SATURDAY, Jan. 6

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge. Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.

C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 273 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Dec. 23, 1865.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin........$132 50 | Second cabin........$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to

ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III		1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.

EUROPE....A. DUCHESNE....FRIDAY....Jan. 5
WASHINGTON..M. SURMONT....FRIDAY....Feb. 2

Carrying only cabin passengers.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished there with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
Removed from No. 7 to No. 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 13.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 20.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 10.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF CORK....WEDNESDAY....Dec. 20
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Dec. 23
CITY OF LIMERICK....WEDNESDAY....Dec. 27
ETNA....SATURDAY....Dec. 30

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....33
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. E. DIXON, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 28. For passage at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, and Bahia every trip.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

will dispatch regularly on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.

THE HAVANA,
M. R. GREENE, Commander,
will leave
ON FRIDAY, THE 29TH DECEMBER.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight, at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to

THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, and MONDAY, Jan. 29.

Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50

payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B. The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Dec. 27.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

FROM PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDEWHEEL LINE.

The splendid sidewheel steamship SAN JACINTO, WINSLOW LOVELAND, Commander, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's Line, will sail for Savannah direct, from Pier No. 2, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock precisely.

Freights to all parts of Georgia, Florida and Northern Alabama, forwarded by our agent at Savannah, free of commission.

Rates furnished by the undersigned.

The steamer SAN SALVADOR follows Dec. 30.

The passenger accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed. Apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 2 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah,
B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE.
Connecting with Railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships
AMERICA, LINDT, Commander,
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander,
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
WEYBOSSET, PARRISH, Commander.
The
AMERICA

Will sail from Pier No. 13, N. R., foot of Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 13 N. R., at all times during the day.

FOR SAVANNAH.

PIONEER LINE.

Cabin Passage....$25 | Deck Passage....$10

The new and first-class steamship CHASE, Capt. W. D. ROATH, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or first-class passage, apply to

LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

For deck passage apply on board.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—MURRAY'S Weekly Line, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

The first-class steamships
ZODIAC, DEARBORN, Commander.
LEO, MERRILL, Commander.
VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander.

The elegant new screw steamship ZODIAC will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

MURRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVIUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The new, elegant, very fast and A 1 steamship
SARAGOSSA,
BURSLEY, Master,

is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 45 North River, and will be dispatched as above on SATURDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M.

This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers, and goods by her can be insured at lowest rates.

For freight, at lowest rates, or passage apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR MOBILE.

The New-York and Mobile Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship
IDAHO,
Capt. BUNKER,

will receive freight on Monday next, at Pier No. 6, East River, and sail for Mobile on SATURDAY, Dec. 23.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to

STARBUCK & WHEELER, Agents,
No. 13 Broadway.

The IDAHO goes direct to the city, and insures at the lowest rates. STARBUCK & WHEELER.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. McCREERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to

SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.

Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,

leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

DECEMBER.

1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
11th. ATLANTIC, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. BRADBURY.
21st. NEW-YORK, Capt. HORNER, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$350	$250	$125

A discount of ONE-FOURTH from steamers' rates allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers with families.

One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult. Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock, the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads and passengers, who prefer to send down early.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

A steamer will be placed on the line Jan. 1, 1866, to run from NEW-ORLEANS to ASPINWALL, via HAVANA.

For passage tickets or further informations apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

RATES GREATLY REDUCED.

Net prices, through to San Francisco, per steamer NEW-YORK, sailing Dec. 21:

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300.	$150.	$75.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$250.	$150.	$75.

Children 6 to 12 years, half price; under 6, quarter price.
100 pounds baggage free.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, the new and elegant steamship

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. J. W. SMITH.

For passage apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE SAILING OF THE steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA for California via Nicaragua is postponed to THURSDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 M., to avoid a detention on the Isthmus, that would occur in consequence of a delay of one day in the sailing of the connecting steamer from San Francisco.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.

Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.

Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

California coupons bought at best rates.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.—THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received as usual until day before sailing. Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will follow, Dec. 30.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The fine Steamship
CONTINENTAL
will sail from this port
DECEMBER 23,
FOR SEATTLE, W. T.,

Touching at various South American ports, and at San Francisco.

This being the most favorable time for making the voyage, it offers a rare opportunity for those wishing to pass through the Straits.

RATE OF FARE, (CABIN,) $200.
(USUAL DISCOUNTS FOR CHILDREN.)

Families wishing to go to California or Oregon, or points further north, will do well to secure tickets for passage in the CONTINENTAL. This will be a delightful voyage; and, as none but those of good character will be taken, the circumstances attending the trip will be pleasant.

I will guarantee to twenty men who will take their families into Washington Territory, immediate employment, and provide a house for residence.

Families can have time on a part of the passage money, if they wish.

For passage, apply to A. S. MERCER,
Emigrant Agent for Washington Territory,
No. 91 West-st., up stairs.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The COASTWISE COMPANY will dispatch on SATURDAY, Dec. 23, at noon, a first-class side-wheel steamer, at

$40 FOR FIRST CABIN PASSAGE,
$25 FOR SECOND CABIN PASSAGE,

with accommodations of a superior kind.

For passage only, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship ARIEL will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M., and the CHAMPION on SATURDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $60.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co.,
No. 86 West-st.

The STAR OF THE UNION follows on SATURDAY, Dec. 23.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The first-class sailing steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. S. H. DOLLARD, will sail from Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 54 Wall-st.

GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY B. SOUDER....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,

Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.

GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The favorite and fast steamship
ALHAMBRA, R. B. BENSON, Master,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, 20th December.

NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE OLD LINE.

From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.

STEAMERS GO TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant sidewheel steamships
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Leaves New-York every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA,
ADOLPH B. KING, Commander,
Leaves New-York every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Bills of lading signed at the wharf
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

Goods to and from all parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c., forwarded by the company's agents free of commission.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships

HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

COMMERCIAL LINE OF U. S. M. STEAMSHIPS FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

FAIRBANKS, Capt. WM. POWELL.
WM. P. CLYDE, Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS.
WASHINGTON, Capt. O. CHICHESTER.

The A 1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 4 P. M. Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st., or JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first class and reliable steamship
COMMANDER, TERRY, Master,

Is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 23d Dec., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14, E. R. For freight or passage apply to

ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer

COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

The new and staunch side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 900 tons burden, GEO. B HALL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Jay-street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 148 Pearl-st. Fare $2.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

TUG STEAMER FOR SALE.

Tug-steamer GEN. U. S. GRANT, 67 feet long by 16½ feet beam and 6 feet hold; high-pressure engine 17 by 17. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

STEAMER, WITH A SALOON, FOR SALE CHEAP.—A side-wheel steamer, three years old, in good order; 58⅞ feet long, 10 feet beam, 3 feet hold; draft of water, 20 inches; cylinder, 10 by 24 inches. Apply to JAMES SNODGRASS, on Pier No. 48 North River, or to J. T. MARTIN, No. 68 South-st.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

400 pages, 100 illustrations. Price $1 50. Contents tables mailed free. Book sent by mail, postage-paid, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED — IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED. — Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a caution, to young men and others who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay of manhood, &c., supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

PILES, VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, FISTULA, RUPTURE—Their modern treatment and radical cure—SCALPEL No. 46, edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., 64 pages, elegantly printed cuts: 50 cents. EVERARDUS WARNER, Vesey-st., Astor House, or Box No. 3,121. For full set of the SCALPEL in 5 volumes, (six—pages 500 each,) at $18, apply to the Editor, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 185 Elm-st., New-York.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR FEMALES, No. 7 Beach-st., New-York, conducted by Dr. DURANT & CO., is fitted up elegantly, expressly for the convenience of ladies requiring nursing during confinement, and the utmost attention is paid to the comfort and welfare of the patient. The strictest confidence always observed. Competent nurses in constant attendance.

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DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, where their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. POWELL, NO. 126 WEST NINTH-ST., a few doors from Broadway, can be consulted confidentially by either sex, by letter or otherwise.

DR. DURANT INSURES THE LADIES a speedy relief from all special irregularities and obstructions at one interview. No. 7 Beach-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN CAN, WITH CONFIDENCE consult Dr. LEWIS, at his old-established office, No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, New-York.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

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I WISH TO INFORM MY FRIENDS AND patients that I do use the

LAUGHING GAS

constantly. It is as harmless as air, and the operation absolutely painless. O. A. JARVIS, Dentist, No. 93 West 13th-st., 8 doors west of 6th-av., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 20, 1865,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the great Irish spectacular drama, in three acts, by Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
Or, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
(which must be withdrawn after the present week to make room for other novelties.)
T. H. GLENNEY........as........SHAUN THE POST.
Mr. J. G. Burnett, E. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, Wm. Scallan, J. Nunan, Danvers, Rendle, Geo. Becks, &c.; Misses Agnes Perry, Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, &c., in the cast.
TO-MORROW, (Thursday,)
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
EDWIN FORREST,
who will appear as DAMON, in the play of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
EDWIN FORREST,
when he will appear as the
CARDINAL DUKE
in the brilliant play of
RICHELIEU.

The manager is happy to announce a brief engagement, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 25, with that distinguished artiste,

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.

In preparation, with entirely new scenery, &c., Buckstone's celebrated drama entitled, the

GREEN BUSHES.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 30 cents.

Seats secured six days in advance.

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Lessee, Director and Manager........G. L. FOX
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NEW SENSATION DRAMA,
THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD,
OR
CLEVELAND HALL.
Miss FANNY HERRING....as....JONNA CLEVELAND
supported by
W. H. Whalley, Lewis Mestayer, Mr. Marden, Miss R. Denvil, and the dramatic company.
COMIC PANTOMIME
DUCHALUMEAU.
MR. G. L. FOX........as........ROQUINET
C. K. Fox, M'lle Martinetti, and the troupe.
THE PIRATE SHIP.
Characters by most competent artists.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY
EVENINGS OF THIS WEEK.
POSITIVELY THE LAST CHANCE
given New-York to see
FAY'S THOROUGH EXPOSITION OF
DAVENPORT BROTHERS.

RESERVED SEATS FOR FAY'S

EXPOSE OF THE
DAVENPORTS, EDDYS, &c.

Can be obtained at St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Lafarge, and Fifth-avenue Hotels. Also at ticket office of Cooper Institute on the day of each exhibition, from 10 to 12 A. M.

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CIRCLES CAN BE MADE WITH MR FAY,

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TO THE TRADE AND TO FAMILIES—We offer for sale as a most pleasant, as well as a healthy beverage, our Arrac Punch; ready prepared after the celebrated receipt of the French Punch Syrup. Warranted perfectly free from any ether or acid.

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Corner of Gold and Ann sts., New-York.

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C. H. RIVERS'

PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn; second quarter, classes for beginners are now forming; all the fashionable dances are taught. For a circular containing terms, &c., send or apply as above; inclose twenty-five cents for a pamphlet containing the German Cotillon.

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CLASSES for beginners, CLASSES for advanced pupils, and for "the German."

Just received from the "*Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris,*" the new and beautiful Quadrille, LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

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RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.

The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,

taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2. Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.

At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.

Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.

Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.

Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.

W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 6, 1865, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
11 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

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150 tons No. 1 Allentown Pig Iron.
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20 tons 2x1 Tire Iron.
25 tons old Horse Shoes.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

McKEE & JUDSON,
No. 457 Water-st.

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR 100 SHARES QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 4,134, in the name of Isaac H. Reed. Notice is hereby given that cause must be shown why a new certificate should not be issued therefor.

GEO. W. RYERSON, Jauncey Court.

$35 REWARD—FOR THE RECOVERY OF A BOOK and contents, lost corner of Vesey and West sts., on the 19th inst., by the firm of BUDD & BRO., No. 184 West 14th-st.

FOUND—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NIGHT of the 5th of December, a FUR COLLAR, which the owner can have by calling at No. 35 Union-square.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES.

MR. JOHN GOWANS,
AT E. & G. W. BLUNT'S,
No. 179 Water-st.,

invites the attention of gentlemen desiring fine timepieces, to his superior watches, his own make, either chronometer or lever movements, which he guarantees to keep time equal to the best imported watches. Mr. Gowans received the only premiums awarded at the American Institute Fair of 1865, for watches and marine chronometers. He has also an assortment of imported watches at various prices.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. DICOLAM,

Business and Medical Clairvoyant. Consultations from 10 till 8. Past, present and future foretold. The doubtful invited. No. 910 Broadway.

A TEST MEDIUM.—THE ORIGINAL MME. BYRON, from Europe, the great medical and business spiritualist, tells past, present and future; has that never-failing secret to cause speedy marriage. No. 310 4th-av. Ladies $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7½; begin at 8.
THIS EVENING, (WEDNESDAY,)
Twentieth Night of
LOST IN LONDON.
THURSDAY—(Fifth time) DREAMS OF DELUSION, and A WONDERFUL WOMAN.
FRIDAY—1st night of LOST IN LONDON.
SATURDAY—DREAMS OF DELUSION and A WONDERFUL WOMAN, (Sixth time.)
AN EXCELLENT PROGRAMME
is in preparation for
CHRISTMAS.
Lovel's beautiful play of
LOVE'S SACRIFICE
will shortly be performed. Morton's great comedy,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING,
is also in preparation.
Mr. Wallack has received from London a play by
MR. TOM TAYLOR,
founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel, known here as "The Outcasts," to be entitled
HENRY DUNBAR;
which will be soon produced with new scenery, music, &c., AND A GREAT CAST.

WINTER GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
FIFTEENTH WEEK,
and
LAST BUT ONE,
of the brilliant engagement of
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
FUN! FUN! FUN!
A DOUBLE LAUGHING BILL!!
Mr. CLARKE in TWO
GREAT COMIC CHARACTERS,
as
BEETLE,
in Tom Taylor's laughable Comedy
BABES IN THE WOOD.
and as
WADDILOVE
in Boucicault's highly Comic Drama
THE FAT BOY,
which will present Mr. CLARKE in two of his inimitable broad comedy personations.
Doors open 7½. Commences at 8 o'clock.

BRYANT'S.

Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand.
MONDAY, DEC. 18, AND DURING THE WEEK.
IMMENSE SUCCESS. EVERYTHING NEW.
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Dan Bryant's Stump Speech, Mischievous Monkey, In and Out of Place, Lord Dundreary on a Lark.
BLACK-EYED WILLIAM.
William Henry, a weather-beaten tar........Dan Bryant
Parquet, 50 cts.; family circle, 30 cts.; private boxes, $5.

SECURED SEATS FOR SAM.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Seats can be now secured at the Box Office of the Broadway Theatre, from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M., for the Matinee next SATURDAY, Dec. 23, for the

SAM MATINEE CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON,
OR FOR
SAM'S MERRY-MAKING CHRISTMAS NIGHT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT........MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2½,
A GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE
will be given for family parties, when the Champion Bareback Rider,
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
will appear, and also introduce his infant son,
LITTLE CLARENCE, THE BABY WONDER.
THIS EVENING, AT 8,
THE MAMMOTH STAR TROUPE
IN A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME,
Third night of
THE DARING ROBINSON,
IN HIS GREAT STEEPLE CHASE ACT.
PONY RACES
WITH MONKEY JOCKEYS!
A most amusing scene will be presented
BOTH AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

444 AMERICAN THEATRE.

BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor........R. W. BUTLER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
A BRILLIANT BILL THIS WEEK.
NEW ATTRACTION, NEW STARS,
added to
THE FAMOUS TROUPE,
all of which will appear in their
GLORIOUS COMIC ACTS, &c.
The beautiful ballet divertissement,
THE FOREST ROSES.
The funny farce, entitled
OUT TO NURSE.
THE ETHIOPIAN CORPS
in their Acts, Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.
CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MISS LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

This elegant building will shortly be opened to the public with a

FIRST-CLASS COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK FAVORITES.

The decorations of the house are of the richest description, whilst every accessory to the proper comfort of the audience has been carefully attended to. The stage is so arranged as to insure a perfect preservation of artistic effect, whilst every seat of the auditorium will command a view of its whole extent. The entrances and exit passages and doorways are ample and unobstructed, and the stairways and corridors large and easy of access. Great attention has been paid to warming, ventilation and lighting, for which latter purpose one of the patent sunlights has been introduced.

The pieces to be presented will be of the highest order of merit, and will be put upon the stage with every attention to detail.

The pieces will be graduated so as to suit all classes.

In future advertisements further particulars will be given, as well as the exact date of opening.

ANNUAL BALL—25TH SEASON,

OF THE
NEPTUNE CLUB,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1865.
TICKETS THREE DOLLARS.

For sale at the music stores, hotels, and by Theodore Moss, Esq., at Wallack's Theatre, where Private Boxes can be secured.

ARTISTS' FUND EXHIBITION.

PAINTINGS
AND STATUARY.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.

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A new series of these entertainments will commence at Ebbitt Hall, 33d-st., near Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission, gentlemen without ladies $1 each, gentleman and lady $1. Each additional lady fifty cents.

GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT of Marion Division, S. of T., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½, at Cooper Institute. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1.

FARRER'S WATER COLOR DRAWINGS are now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway.

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CONFECTIONERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
No. 555 BROADWAY.
FOR CHRISTMAS TREES,
TOYS OF MULTIFARIOUS FORMS AND DEVICES,
MINIATURE MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
LINCOLN LOG CABINS,
GLASS BALLS, REFLECTORS,
CANDLES, FLAGS,
FRUITS, FLOWERS, ETC.

Including everything required to decorate a Christmas Tree. BON-BON BOXES, a beautiful assortment in Silk, Velvet, Paper and Fancy Wood.

FLOWERS IN POTS, STUFFED BIRDS, &c.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

MODERN PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS,
CHOICE ENGRAVINGS tastefully framed,
ROGERS' POPULAR STATUETTES,
COLOR BOXES IN GREAT VARIETY,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
CUCKOO CLOCKS,
SWISS CARVED WARE,

and many other attractive OBJETS D'ART, especially imported for the HOLIDAYS.

SCHAUS' ART EMPORIUM,
No. 749 Broadway.

NOTHING BUT TABLES.

THE
BEST EXTENSION TABLES.

Oak, walnut, mahogany and other woods, in every variety of style, finish and price.

As I confine myself to the manufacture and sale of Extension Tables exclusively, I am prepared to sell them as low, if not lower, than any other house in the city. Persons wishing to buy will find it to their interest to call.

WILLIAM HEERDT,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS! CHEAP!

Every possible variety of toys, games, dolls, puzzles, doll's goods, tricks, theatres, shows, &c., &c. Pocket-books, pocket-cutlery, fancy articles, black walnut carved goods, easels, frames, book-shelves, book-slides, photographs, albums, French, English and German toy-books, animals' heads, comic figures, ivory goods, wax flowers, crosses, moss work, &c., &c. Those desiring to find "nice goods cheap," suitable to all ages, from 25 cents upward, should call at

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THE FINEST HOLIDAY PRESENT IN THE MARKET.

A splendid selection of framed and unframed modern British Engravings, at very moderate prices.

BRITISH FINE ARTS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
No. 596 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
The trade supplied.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS!

VERY CHEAP.
JUST IMPORTED, IN GREAT VARIETY.
NEW AND CURIOUS. SAM'L D. WILSON.
75 BOWERY.

FIERY SERPENTS, OR PHARAOH'S EGGS—A new chemical toy. T HARDY, agent for medicines, bitters, &c., No. 38 Dey-st. Sent by mail for 56 cents.

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JAFFE'S CIGAR EMPORIUM.

No. 1191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

Havana cigars by the box at wholesale prices; Españolas, $10; Figaro Britannicas, first quality, $25; Partagas Regalias, first quality, $30; splendid Conchas, $10; Rosa Operas, $9; fine Londres, $7; and over a hundred other brands, all at wholesale prices.

1,000,000 SEGARS AT LESS THAN present cost to manufacture. Prices from $15 to $100 per thousand.

NEW-YORK CIGAR MANUFACTURING CO.,
94 Warren-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
AFTERNOON AT 3—EVENING AT 7½.
TRIUMPH! GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!
of the great
CIRCUS TROUPE,
WITH THEIR THOROUGHBRED HORSES,
in their
NEW AND DASHING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
and the surprising performance of the
TRICK PONY, "WILD BILL,"
received with
DELIGHT AND OVERWHELMING APPLAUSE.
Previous to the Circus, the great drama of the
QUEEN'S PAGE; or, THE IDIOT OF THE CASTLE.
INTERESTING, AMUSING and EXCITING,
by the
TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer,
GREAT ARRAY OF LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE of the LARGEST GIANTS in the World.
NOAH ORR, Ohio Giant, 8 feet 2 inches high.
ANNA SWAN, Nova Scotia Giantess, 8 feet 1 inch high.
ANDREW HARSEN, Norwegian giant, 8 feet high.
THREE of the SMALLEST DWARFS ever seen.
MAJOR COLVIN, aged 11, 19 inches high, weighs 15 lbs.
GEN. GRANT, Jr., aged 14, 23 inches high, weighs 18 lbs.
MISS LIZZIE READ, the Miniature Lady.
JOHN BATTERSBY, Living Skeleton, weighing 67 lbs.
HANNAH BATTERSBY, his wife, weighing 700 lbs.
A MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN and celebrated
SNAKE CHARMER,
who will exhibit her wonderful powers by handling and caressing the LARGEST LIVING SNAKES.
TWO BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
THREE-HORNED BULL. AN ALBINO BOY.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASSBLOWERS.
A GLASS STEAM ENGINE IN MOTION.
The best Cosmoramas, Stereopticon, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, and over
100,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.
CHRISTMAS DAY—Great attractions in active preparation.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor........Mr. J. W. Lingard
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EXTRA NOVELTY—THREE SPLENDID DRAMAS.
The great Ledger story, dramatized by G. L. Aikin, of the
GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
Mr. Walter Grisdale, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Mr. G. W. Thompson.
The spectacle of the
SPIRIT OF THE FOUNTAIN.
New and Gorgeous Scenery and Effects.
HIRAM DODGE.
Brookes........as........Dodge

BROADWAY THEATRE.

George Wood........Manager.
1865. HOLIDAY FESTIVALS. 1866.
OVERWHELMING AUDIENCES.
CROWDS DENIED ADMISSION.
A WONDERFUL SUCCESS.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
The great character actor,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
Supported by
MISS OLIVE LOGAN and A GREAT CAST,
will repeat his marvelous personation of
SAM,
in which he has delighted the town for nearly
ONE HUNDRED CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1½ P. M.
A GRAND MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

MR. JEROME HOPKINS

Gives his second Apres-Midi or afternoon concert, at WALLACK'S THEATRE, THIS WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 3½ o'clock, assisted by

MRS. H. J. McALISTER, (soprano,)
Mr. EUGENE TRASTOUR, (pianist,) Mr. L. J. LEWIS, (baritone,) and WM. DRESSLER, (conductor.)

Tickets (to all parts) $1, to be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

N. B.—These concerts are for the BROOKLYN ORPHEON FREE SCHOOL FUND.

DODWORTH'S HALL.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
TO MRS. GEORGIA SHEPPARD,
Soprano at St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, under the direction of
SIGNOR ANTONIO BARILI,
to be assisted by the following artistes:
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON,
Mr. THEO. THOMAS,
Mrs. C. M. CRUGER,
Miss EFFIE PARKHURST,
Mr. W. S. LEGGETT,
On FRIDAY EVENING, 22d inst.,
at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, opposite 11th-st.

Tickets $1; to be had at the music stores and at the door. Doors open at 7¾ o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

The extra grand piano to be used on this occasion is from Chickering & Sons', of this city.

MISS MARIA E. NAIL, IN THE 17TH year of her age, 33 inches tall, and weighing 23 pounds, being, it is thought, the smallest woman in the world, is now stopping at the National Hotel, in Cortlandt-st., in this city. Persons wishing to see her can do so by calling TO-DAY, before she starts for her home in a distant State.

LECTURES.

LEE-AVENUE COURSE OF POPULAR LECTURES

AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The fourth lecture of course will be delivered by

REV. H. M. GALLAHER,
At the Lee-av. Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, E. D.,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20,
at 8 o'clock.
SUBJECT—"IRELAND AND THE IRISH."

The lectures will be accompanied with excellent music by distinguished vocalists.

Every effort has been made to make this course interesting and instructive.

Admission 25 cents.

THE METHODIST CLAIRVOYANT AND sympathetic Messenger of God will, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, deeply interest her audience through wonderful mysterious agency, at Hall No. 814 Broadway, above 11th-st., at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to test her powers. Admission 25 cents. A lecture on Spiritualism THURSDAY EVENING, as above.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTON CALLENDER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,

was reopened Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss ARMSTRONG, the former Superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

MRS. FITZ HENRI

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 20, and that the second quarter, or half session, will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of November. By particular request a separate department has been arranged for little boys.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

No. 695 6th-av., second door below 40th-st.
PUPILS ARE SO TAUGHT THAT THEY NEED NO HELP AT HOME.
Open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; individual instruction in mathematics and the languages; students received at any time. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

REDUCTION IN TERMS FOR A FEW days at GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway. All who enter their names prior to the holidays will be received for term commencing on Jan. 2, at a great reduction from regular charges.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

SPANISH TAUGHT IN SIX MONTHS—BY a native Spaniard and experienced teacher; terms easy. Address A., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young Misses, Danbury, Conn. The Winter term commences Jan. 3, 1866. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND IMBECILE CHILDREN. H. M. KNIGHT, M. D., Lakeville, Conn.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WITH 9 years' experience, lately arrived in New-York, speaking English fluently, wishes to give lessons in schools or families, or any work requiring zeal and attention; his wife is ready to give piano lessons, which she has taught for many years. Write or apply to Rev. Dr. CROSBY, No. 308 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY as resident teacher in a school or private family, to teach English and French; if in a school, would prefer to teach mathematics. Address Box No. 181 Post-office, Orange, New-Jersey.

FRENCH, GERMAN, LATIN AND GREEK languages by Mr. GOEPP, French pastor, Bachelier ès lettres. French and German lessons by Mrs. GOEPP. Reference: Mr. Charlier, Professor. Address No. 136 West 35th-st.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION IN a school or family, to instruct in the English branches, French and music. Address Miss D., care of Rev. H. Loomis, No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.

AN M. A. OF OXFORD DESIRES AN engagement for the afternoon, either in a school or as tutor in a private family. Address TUTOR, No. 89½ West 32d-st.

TUTOR WANTED—IN ENGLISH AND THE Classics, by a beginner. Address, stating terms, &c., B. C. A., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS IN A school, a Protestant French lady, thoroughly competent to teach the language. Apply, by letter, to No. 8 East 37th-st., giving name, address and references.

WANTED—A RESIDENT ENGLISH TEACHER to teach classics; a graduate of an English university preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager........J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
The great Spectacular Romance, in five acts,
MONTE CRISTO,
with the eminent and favorite artist,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Thalia Matilda could not have treated the good boys and girls, of all ages, that go to her theatre better than by presenting them MONTE CRISTO for a holiday gift."—*Courier.*

"To see such scenes as Mr. Hayes has painted is to be charmed."—*Albion.*

"Produced in a style of magnificence surpassing any spectacular piece ever at this theatre, which is now famous for such productions. The piece will be repeated every evening, and will undoubtedly run through the holidays."—*Times.*

"Mrs. Wood has put the piece on the stage in unexceptionable style. The cast is a strong one, with Mr. E. L. Davenport in the title-role. We congratulate the fair manager in view of the decided hit she has made."—*Dispatch.*

"The scenery, for which the varied situations of the play afford ample opportunities of display, is of a beauty of design and elegance of execution rarely excelled even at the Olympic."—*World.*

"One of the most attractive pieces ever represented in New-York, Mrs. Wood has produced its dramatic version with such scenic appointments as are an entertainment in themselves and a credit to the taste and liberality of her management. Scenes soar aloft, or sink into unknown depths, or fade and seem to sink away, so that at certain moments the whole stage seems to be one vast dissolving view. Nor is there lack of excellence in the more important department of acting."—*Tribune.*

"As presented at the present time, on the Olympic stage, MONTE CRISTO has become at once the most entertaining dramatic performance of the day. The elements of tragedy, of farce and pantomime and ballet are all here, and the scenes are never permitted to tire from too long lingering on any one."—*Express.*

Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises precisely at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
P. Juignet and C. Drivet........Directors.
TWO PERFORMANCES ONLY.
TUESDAY, Dec. 26, 1865.
LADIES BATTLE:
OR,
BATAILLE DE DAMES.
Comedy, in three acts, by Mr. E. Scribe.
LA FILLE DE DOMINIQUE.
Comedy, in one act, by Mr. De Villeneuve.
SATURDAY, Dec. 30, 1865.
SECOND PERFORMANCE AT THE ACADEMY.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets to be obtained from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., at M. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO,

"THE MESSIAH."

The New-York Harmonic Society will give their fourteenth annual performance of "The Messiah," at Cooper Institute, on CHRISTMAS EVENING, Dec. 25, 1865. The solos will be sustained by the following distinguished artists:

Miss MARIA BRAINARD, Soprano;
Miss C. V. HUTCHINGS, Alto;
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Tenor;
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Basso;
Pianist, Mr. E. J. CONNOLLY.

THEODORE THOMAS' Grand Orchestra have been engaged, and the choral force of the society is more efficient than ever; the whole under the direction of Mr. F. L. RITTER. Tickets may be had at all the principal music-stores and at the piano warerooms of T. S. Berry, No. 593 Broadway, and Decker & Co., No. 419 Broome-st. Single tickets, $1. (Family tickets, admitting three persons, $2 50, to be had only at the above-named places.) No Family Tickets will be sold at the door.

The rehearsals of this society are held every Monday evening, at No. 288 4th-av.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

BECKER'S FRUIT FLAVORS,
Extract of Vanilla, Extract of Lemon-peel, Extract of Orange-peel, Extract of Almonds,
For years known to the confectioners as the
ONLY RELIABLE FLAVORS IN THE MARKET,
are now put up in two-ounce bottles,
FOR FAMILY USE.
Sold by all the principal Confectioners and Grocers.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

DAVENPORT BROTHERS' SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS MYSTERIOUS NO LONGER.
MR. FAY'S exposition, on Saturday evening last, THOROUGH,
COMPLETE,
WONDERFUL.

His skill pronounced by all present superior to any ever exhibited in this city. Every feat drew applause and wonder unbounded. Spirits will work again in the light on the evenings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY of this week.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

SKATING.—THE OWNERS OF PLACES IN Llewellyn Park will please take notice that the large skating pond (seven acres) over the cliff is in fine skating order.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are sole agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.

Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,

are now acknowledged the best instruments in America as well as in Europe, having taken thirty-two First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with two hundred and sixty-nine pianos, from all parts of the world.

Among the many and most valuable improvements introduced by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS in their Piano-fortes,

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS.
is directed to their
PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT.

The value and importance of this invention having been practically tested, in all their grands and highest-price square Piano-fortes, and admitted to be the greatest improvement of modern times, they now announce that they have determined to introduce their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" in every Piano-forte manufactured by them, without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap the full advantage of this great improvement.

Extract from the testimonial of the most distinguished Artists to STEINWAY & SONS:

Among the chief points of the uniform excellence of the STEINWAY Pianos are:

Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch

We therefore consider the STEINWAY Pianos in all respects the best instruments made in this country or in Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

S. B. MILLS,	WM. MASON,	A. H. PEASE,
ROBERT GOLDBECK,	ROBERT HELLER,	F. L. RITTER,
HENRY C. TIMM,	WM. BERGE,	THEO. EISFELD,
GEO. W. MORGAN,	E. MUZIO,	C. BERGMANN,
THEO. THOMAS,	CARL ANSCHUTZ,	MAX MARETZEK,

And many others.

STEINWAY & SONS'
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 and 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MR. HENRY HOOPER, JR.,

TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.
Address at the music-store of L. M. Jacobs, 207 8th-av.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

I CANNOT SING THE OLD SONGS.—Beautiful melody by Claribel, 30c.; with brilliant variations by Brinley Richards, 40c.; for violin, 15c. "Sunlight Within my Heart," 35c. Mailed post-paid.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

HAVE YOU SEEN HER LATELY?—A most amusing song, 35c.; for violin, 15c. "Jersey Lovers," comic, 30c.; for violin, 15c. "Soldier's Happy Return Mazurka," 35c.; for violin, 15c. Mailed post-paid.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

CHURCH ORGANS.—FOR SALE, ONE SECOND-hand, two rows of keys, pedals, CCC, 18 stops; also, one new, 8 stop and pedals. The above are warranted in perfect order and fine tone.

WM. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st.

AT CHAMBERS', 8TH-ST., CORNER 4TH-AV.—Elegant upright "Boudoir" Pianos in fine rosewood cases at moderate prices. Also a variety of superbly finished square pianos at lower prices than any other first-class house.

T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT AT MODERATE PRICES.—Splendid new pianos, from $250 to $650, fully warranted; also, second-hand pianos, from $100 to $300.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PIANOS—30 per cent discount to let. BARMORE'S Warerooms, No. 348 Bleecker-st.; splendid assortment, warranted 5 years; 17 medals; over all competitors; second-hand pianos cheap.

HOLIDAY GIFT PIANOS ELEGANTLY finished in superb rosewood cases, for sale at moderate prices, by

T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st.,
Corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANO-FORTES FOR THE HOLIDAYS, in every style, at prices from $100 to $150 lower than any others in the city of equal quality. A second-hand upright Piano for sale low, by

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 72 Broadway.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS, INdorsed by the very highest authority as superior in many respects to all others. Also, pianos and melodeons at bargains. G. G. SAXE, No. 131 Grand-st.

HAINES BRO.'S PIANOS.—ACKNOWLEDGED to be the best in America; first premium awarded whenever exhibited; full satisfaction guaranteed. For sale, on reasonable terms, at the manufacturers', No. 326 2d-av., corner 21st-st.

A HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, Chickering maker, $175; rosewood piano-forte, Gilbert maker, $150; mahogany piano-forte, $60; a $450 rosewood, 7-octave, at a bargain. Call at 20 4th-av.

JARDINE'S PIANOS, VERY CHOICE, and reasonable prices, at JARDINE & SONS Warerooms, No. 89 East 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A DOUBLE BANK PEdal Organ, but little used. GEO. G. SAXE, No. 131 Grand-st.

PROGRESS OF RESTORATION.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA WITHDRAWN.

The State Intrusted to the Care of Her Newly-Elected Officers.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

The following has been addressed by Mr. SEWARD to Gov. JOHNSON:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1865.

To His Excellency, James Johnson, Provisional Governor of the State of Georgia, Milledgeville, Georgia:

SIR: The time has arrived when, in the judgment of the President of the United States, the care and conduct of the proper affairs of the State of Georgia may be remitted to the constitutional authorities chosen by the people thereof without danger to the peace and safety of the United States. By direction of the President, therefore, you are relieved from the trust which was heretofore reposed in you as Provisional Governor of the State of Georgia, whenever the Governor elect shall have accepted and become qualified to discharge the duties of the Executive office. You will transfer the papers and property of the State now in your custody to his Excellency, the Governor elect. It gives me especial pleasure to convey to you the President's acknowledgment of the fidelity, the loyalty and the discretion which have marked your administration.

You will please give me a reply specifying the day on which this communication is received.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant, WM. H. SEWARD.

MR. SEWARD TO THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1865.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Georgia, Milledgeville, Ga.:

SIR: By direction of the President, I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a copy of a communication which has been addressed to His Excellency, JAMES JOHNSON, late Provisional Governor of Georgia, whereby he has been relieved of the trust heretofore reposed in him, and directed to deliver into Your Excellency's possession the papers and property relating to that trust. I have the honor to tender you the coöperation of the Government of the United States, whenever it may be found necessary, in effecting the early restoration and the permanent prosperity and welfare of the State over which you have been called to preside.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant, WM. H. SEWARD.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

The New-York Collectorship excites a good deal of interest just now, as it is supposed a decision will be reached very soon. Quite a number of candidates have been pressed upon the President and Secretary of the Treasury, but I think the strongest support has thus far been given to Mr. VAN DYKE, the present Assistant Treasurer. The Secretary objects to his appointment only on the ground that he is so good an officer as to render his services where he is indispensable. This will probably be met by presenting the name of Mr. LANIER or F. A. CONKLIN as his successor. Mr. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Chamber-street District, and a young man of ability and business tact is very strongly backed and is favorably regarded by the Secretary, but his being a comparative stranger to the commercial and political interests in the city will render his appointment less probable than it would otherwise be. Mr. DRAPER has been strongly pushed, but he will not be reappointed. I am inclined to think that the appointment will be made this week, and that the chances are in favor of VAN DYKE with Mr. CONKLING as his successor. Both will be able and acceptable appointments.

CALIFORNIA ADOPTS THE AMENDMENT.

The Secretary of State has received a telegram of the 18th inst. from the Governor of California, representing that the Legislature of that State had ratified the proposed amendment to the United States Constitution.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE LATE GOV. CORWIN—REMARKS OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

A large and highly respectable assemblage of the citizens of the several States met this P. M. in the reception room of the Senate for the purpose of paying a proper tribute to the worth and memory of the late Hon. THOMAS CORWIN. Chief-Justice CHASE presided, and on on taking the chair made a most feeling and appropriate speech. He was followed by Hon. R. C. SCHENCK, Senators JOHNSON, SHERMAN and DAVIS, and Secretary SEWARD. Secretary SEWARD spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman—It was a dissevered leaf of a sheet of note-paper which appeared to have been thrown casually into the Cabinet when in session to-day, from which I learned that at 3 o'clock this afternoon a meeting would be held here of representatives and citizens of Ohio and of the friends and relatives, of the deceased, to take proper measures for the removal of his remains to a final resting-place. I came here upon that notice, because I was one of those friends, and as such felt a concern on the occasion and as I always feel when a citizen of any State dies here at the capital, who, being my friend, was, like myself, temporarily encamped here while engaged in the public service. We all are strangers here, but happily have our homes among those in distant parts of the country, who know us and love us best. Of course, I had not intended or expected to speak here, for I thought the meeting was one for action and not speaking, nevertheless, citizens have spoken who like myself belong to other States than Ohio, and I have been referred to as one other such person who could bear testimony to the civic achievements of the deceased. To remain silent under such circumstances would be to imply that the death of Mr. CORWIN was a matter of indifference to me, or at least a matter of unconcern to the people of the great State with whom I am a citizen identified. Mr. SHERMAN has truly said that I knew Mr. CORWIN well. I may, therefore, justly say that I concur in all that was said by him, by Mr. SCHENCK, by Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, and by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, in regard to the eloquence the wit humor, the generous, the amiability, and the genius of the deceased, these attractions of Mr. CORWIN cannot be over valued—they would appropriately grace the funeral discourse which would be pronounced upon him among his friends and kindred in his own State of Ohio. Here, however, at this capital, I have a painful consciousness that we are weighing the merits of the decased not as a friend or neighbor, but as a statesman and a citizen. Here all our thoughts are exercised upon public cases, and we study men exclusively in relation to their interests and to our country. Eloquence, wit, humor, gentleness, amiability and genius are personal attractions which, like those of feature and form, will pass away and leave no impression; they are domestic, or at best serial in character and effect; but here the question is not what any one of us sacredly has been, but what he has done, or what he has attempted to do for his country and for mankind. Eloquence and every other talent are but instruments in what we do or attempt to do. The question will not long be asked how we were these instruments, but with what effect we used them. Do not think I underate talents or genius; Heaven knows I should not like to be divested of the estimation accorded to me for the small portion of them that I myself possess, but I am thinking now not of what THOS. CORWIN was to his friends, but what he is, though dead, to his country in its future generations, and to his race. The period in which we live as public men, has brought into public exercise two cardinal passions, love of country and love of humanity. The task of the patriot has been to reconcile and combine these two sentiments or passions as motives and guides of political action. We have had a class of men in our country—alas that it should be so, and alas that that class should have been so large who repudiated both passions, and who for love of country substituted devotion to human slavery. I do not now reproach them, they have had their retribution, and I well know that that retribution is adequate to produce penetence and reformation. I notice them only to say they are not here. THOMAS CORWIN though the most commendable of men had no friends among those who were the enemies of his country or humanity. It has been well said here that on occasions his actions was disapproved by the popular judgment, either because it was deemed not sufficiently patriotic, or because it was deemed not sufficiently philanthropic. These observations enable me to direct your attention to the hinge upon which his and all our own public characters turn. The sentiments of devotion to country and devotion to humanity, must be cherished at one and the same time. I appeal now to every one here if, when THOMAS CORWIN was censured for supposed want of patriotism the real motive of his action was not that, in his judgment, the integrity of his country demanded at that time the less and the cause of humanity required at his hands the more effective service, and whether, when he was afterwards censured for supposed lukewarmness in the cause of humanity, the real motive of his action was not that then, in his judgement, a blundering, falling, sinking country demanded effort more earnestly than the general cause of humanity. In each case, was not that which was complained of two great earnestness in the special cause which he then was advocating than was deemed at the moment compatible with the required earnestness in the rival cause. God knows, Mr. Chairman, that I think both causes have during the whole time been in such jeopardy as to require the highest energies of the noblest natures in the republic. Seeing this I have learned the lesson of charity toward political associates, and so I was sure that each associate was in fact true to both causes. I have learned the charity of allowing to them respectively the privilege of discriminating according to exigencies which cause at the particular moment most needed effort, when THOMAS CORWIN was thought unpatriotic because he opposed the American war against Mexico, he was then trying to save the course of humanity against the encroachments of slavery. When thought to be most compromising with the invasion of Mexico by France, he was then studying most earnestly how to prevent the dismemberment of his own country—a catastrophe which it is clear would involve a common ruin to that country and to the cause of humanity. It is not for you, Mr. Chairman, nor for me, nor for the cotemporaries of CORWIN on this occasion to adjust the balance and determine how far he was wise and how far he was unwise on those particular questions. It is enough for us to know that in a highly-excited state of a public feeling which was virtuous reconciliation between those two great passions was practically impossible. Posterity will adjust that balance for him. It is enough for a noble fame that if he erred on either side it was error of judgment in the choice made at a critical moment between to sentiments which were equally noble, and of which exigencies alone determined which ought to be practiced at the moment, and which ought to be pretermitted. It is enough for us to know that no man has struck braver or more effective blows than he did, equally against the assailants of the Union and the armed forces of African slavery. You and I, Mr. Chairman, are in the same category, and the same tribunal must decide for us the same question which it is to decide for him. The simple question whether at any certain time or in any particular crisis we have given to the cause of our country energies which might have been more justly bestowed upon the cause of humanity, or whether we have in advancing the cause of humanity in such a crisis been guilty of neglecting any effort that could have been more reasonably made to secure the salvation of our country from eminent peril. For myself, and think for you, and for every man who has performed a part in this fearful time in which our country has been saved from destruction, and human slavery has been absolutely abolished. I can only hope that if we shall be found to have committed errors of administration, those errors will be found to have been such as were erroneously attributed to him, and that we have erred unintentionally in deciding which of those two great causes at particular junctures were most imminently imperiled.

The remains will be taken to Ohio to-morrow P. M. The funeral obsequies are to take place at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Action of the Government in Regard to Mexico—Reported Communication from the French Minister—The French Troops to be Withdrawn "in a Little While."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

Those who are predicting that there is likely to occur a breach between the Governments of France and the United States on the subject of Mexico, are evidently not aware that Mr. JOHNSON is acting in the matter with a frankness and decision that will most probably avert unpleasant consequences.

It is reported here, in diplomatic circles, that while the President was preparing his message the French Minister became aware of certain expressions of Mr. JOHNSON in regard to the French occupation of Mexico, coupled with demands upon France which might place the Emperor in an embarrassing position.

It is further said by those who tell this, that upon hearing these things the French Minister visited Mr. SEWARD, and informally, but positively, declared that the Emperor did not wish for war with the United States, and that he would very much regret such language or action on the part of the United States as would bring on a dead lock and make it impossible for him to recede without humiliation.

At the same time M. DE MONTHOLON assured Mr. SEWARD, so say these persons, that he was authorized to promise that the French troops would be withdrawn from Mexico "in a little while," and that NAPOLEON only asked for a little patience in the United States Government.

It is further said that the French Minister was able to satisfy the President upon this one point, and to show authority for engaging definitely that NAPOLEON would withdaw his forces "in a little while." And it is reported that Gen. LOGAN is so well satisfied that there will be no difficulty, but that JUAREZ and the Mexican Republicans will soon be peacefully reinstated in Mexico, that he declines the mission as less interesting to him than some other work he has in hand.

Senators from Colorado.

DENVER CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

The Legislature elected to-day JOHN EVANS and JEROME B. CHAFFER (Republicans) United States Senators.

Fire at Owensboro, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Dec. 18.

A fire at Owensboro, Ky., on Friday, consumed the block of buildings on the corner of Second and St. Ann streets, occupied as business houses by Messrs. MORRIS, BAIR, ROSENFIELD, ROTHSCHILD and others. Loss $280,000.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A MURDER IN A PORTER HOUSE.

A Man Stabbed to the Heart with a Sword-cane—Arrest of the Assailant—The Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury.

At an early hour yesterday morning a shocking homicide was committed in "The Carson Shades," No. 356 West Thirty-sixth-street, kept by CHARLES CARSON—the proprietor of the place, having been stabbed to the heart by a Dr. HENRY OTTO CLAUSS, who lives at No. 351 West Thirty-sixth-street, during an altercation. From statements made by those who witnessed the affair we learn that on Monday night a concert was given by Mr. CARSON, who was in the frequent habit of entertaining his patrons with music. The house is described as an orderly one, and the proprietor an inoffensive and sociable man. On the night in question CARSON kept open quite late, and about 3 o'clock yesterday morning there were several friends sitting in the main room of the house. Dr. CLAUSS, the man who committed the homicidal act, entered, partially under the influence of liquor, and afterwards engaged in a game of bagatelle with a man named BUSBY. Subsequently a dispute arose about the game, and Mr. CARSON volunteered to keep game. Dr. CLAUSS, finding that he was losing, charged CARSON with having cheated him, and during the argument which followed CLAUSS drew a sword-blade from his cane and stabbed CARSON in the chest, causing his death in a few minutes. CLAUSS was immediately arrested. Yesterday an inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY.

On the case being given to the jury, they found the following verdict:

That CHARLES CARSON, the deceased, came to his death from a stab wound, at the hands of HENRY O. CLAUSS, Dec. 19, 1865.

The prisoner is a native of Germany, thirty-two years of age. He was committed to the Tombs for trial.

The deceased was a native of London, England, and about thirty years. He leaves a widow and four young children, who, with his aged father, depended upon him for their support.

An Exciting Scene in Ann-street—A Man Severely and Dangerously Burned.

About 11 o'clock yesterday, a man named JAS. R. CRAWFORD, employed in the oil and paint-store of Messrs. G. & S. CRAWFORD, at No. 42 Ann-street, went into the vault under the store to get a small quantity of benzine for a purchaser, when the fluid he had drawn from the keg took fire from a lighted lamp which he carried, and exploded, covering his clothes in a sheet of flame. Startled with the occurrence, CRAWFORD lost his self-possession, and rushed wildly through the building into Ann-street, screaming as he ran. His brother, FRANK CRAWFORD, followed him and endeavored to stop him; but his efforts proved fruitless. On reaching the street, CRAWFORD was seized, when some persons undertook to wrap him in their coats. One of these garments—a soldier's coat—was placed about him, and he was rolled in the mud until the flames were extinguished.

After succeeding in putting out the fire which had encircled the man he was taken into the store, and on examination the skin was found to have been burned from his hands and from the lower part of his arm, and also from a part of his face, and blood was flowing from the exposed flesh. His clothing was burned considerably, but his body was scorched but slightly. Medical attendance was summoned, and temporary relief was given. CRAWFORD was afterward conveyed to his home at No. 146 Crosby-street.

But little damage was caused by the fire to property in the cellar, it being speedily extinguished by the use of ammonia.

Mr. CRAWFORD is 34 years of age, and was but recently married. It is thought that he will survive his injuries.

Suicide of a Down-Town Merchant.

Yesterday afternoon, the business portion of the city, situate in and about Maiden-lane and Front-street, was startled from its propriety by the rapidly passing news that a merchant had committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol while sitting in his counting-room.

From what could be learned by our reporter, it appears that Mr. JAS. T. BARKER, an oil merchant, doing business at No. 148 Front-street for many years, and who was at one time a junior partner in the well-known and old established firm of VAN VOORHIS & BARKER, was sitting quietly in his counting-room, about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while his son JOSEPH was sitting at a desk near by. Suddenly the son was startled by the report of a pistol, and on turning round, was horrified to find that his father had shot himself in the right temple with a single-barreled pistol.

The unfortunate man received all the necessary aid, but from the nature of the wound death was almost instantaneous. Mr. BARKER was a native of this city, forty-six years of age, and resided at No. 11 Park-avenue, (otherwise known as Fourth-avenue,) between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-streets.

During the latter part of the day the premises occupied by Mr. BARKER were thronged by a crowd of curious and inquiring spectators, who gave utterance to many surmises regarding the cause which led to the commission of the fatal act. Young JOSEPH T. BARKER, who seemed overwhelmed by the occurrence, stated that his father had met with considerable losses in business lately, and that he had suffered from depression of spirits in consequence. No doubt these circumstances caused a temporary aberration of mind, and the act of self-destruction was the result. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday, when the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH LECTURES.—The fourth of the Lee-avenue Church (Brooklyn) lectures will be given this evening by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER. Subject—"Ireland and the Irish." As the reverend gentleman is himself one of the wittiest and most talented of Irishmen, he cannot fail to make his theme both amusing and instructive. Mrs. ALBERT ROGERS and Miss RICE will, as heretofore, give several solos and duetts, and the fine choir, under the able direction of Mr. FRANK LUMMUS, will perform one of their grand opening pieces. The organ of the church is one of the finest in the city, and under the skillful manipulation of Mr. STORY discourses most excellent music. These numerous attractions should draw large audiences.

EXTORTION BY A HACK DRIVER.—Last evening about 5 o'clock, ROBERT MUMFORD, a countryman, hired hack No. 370, driven by the owner, GEO. FLANNIGAN, to carry him from the Hudson River Railroad to Cortlandt-street ferry. After driving him some distance, FLANNIGAN stopped his coach, telling Mr. MUMFORD that he must take a car on the belt road to go to the ferry, demanding at the same time $10 for his services. Being a stranger, MUMFORD paid the demand and reported the extortion to Capt. BRACKETT, of the City Hall Police. FLANNIGAN was arrested by Officer PARETT, who took him before the City Marshal, who after hearing the case reprimanded and dismissed him.

STABBING.—About 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, JAS. CAREY, residing at No. 12 Carroll-street, Brooklyn, quarreled with one PAT. COLLINS, a boatman, in the Syracuse House, No. 61 Whitehall-street, kept by JERRY MURPHY. As usual in such cases, the trouble was brought to a finale by COLLINS drawing a knife and stabbing CAREY on the right arm and in both thighs, inflicting dangerous though not fatal wounds. Immediately after the committal of the act, COLLINS made good his escape, and at the last accounts had not been arrested. Mr. CAREY was removed to his residence for treatment.

FIFTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—The members of the "old Fifth," who have received honorable discharges from the service, will hold their second meeting to-night, at McPyke's Bleecker House, in Bleecker-street, for the purpose of completing their civil organization. Col. HIRAM DURYEA and many of the old officers and leading men will be present.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The annual musical entertainment of Marion Division, No. 34, Sons of Temperance, will take place this (Wednesday) evening at the Cooper Institute. The programme, which is a long and excellent one, consists of dramatic readings, recitations, quartettes, songs, and selections from popular operas.

MR. MORFORD'S LECTURES.—Mr. HENRY MORFORD will give the first of a series of lectures on "Things over the Sea" on Saturday evening next, at Dodworth's Hall. The subject of the first lecture will be, "Old Things Around London."

BALL OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The Seventy-first Regiment give their annual ball at the Academy of Music on Friday, the 5th of January.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull, at a decline of 1c.@1½c.; sales at $1 28½@$1 28¾ for No. 1, and 90c.@91c. for No. 2. CORN active at 46c. for No. 1 and 40c.@42c. for No. 2. OATS dull at 25¾c. HIGHWINES dull. PROVISIONS dull and almost nominal. HOGS in moderate supply; sales at 8¾c.@9½c. for medium to choice; dressed hogs not so firm; sales at 10c.@11c. RECEIPTS—3,400 bbls. Flour, 12,500 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. HOGS weak; $10 20@$10 50, net, asked; receipts, 6,200 head. PROVISIONS tending downward. MESS PORK declined to $26 50, closing dull. LARD offered freely at 17c., with small sales; prime city, 16½c. WHISKY dull, at $2 25. GOLD, 145¾.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—H. M. Ames, J. M. Adams, J. Allen, W. B. Waswell, H. H. Brown, Dr. H. S. Bacon, Dr. W. G. Barth, Capt. Brown, M. J. Boyce, Miss Bacon, Capt. C. Collins, W. W. Carter, W. Costerly, Geo. D. Chapman, G. W. Chapin, Lieut. M. M. Davidson, E. Duffy, H. M. Day, E. De Delvirt, W. B. W. Dewitt, C. Evans, J. N. Edgar and lady, A. L. Echelberger, W. V. Farnum, H. S. Greenman, S. Hearne, H. L. Higginson, D. P. Holland, wife and servant, W. Helf, W. Hone, H. Johnson, W. Jones, J. N. Kein, J. O. Kilpatrick and lady, T. L. Kensil, J. Lippman, J. C. Lunda, N. Lyman, L. Lindley, E. B. Mott, F. Myers, Mrs. Miller, P. A. McGeorge, J. La Price, G. Pettit, A. D. Potts, W. Rogers, J. C. Richardson, T. Stateman, J. Lamson, W. Scott, J. Sichel, W. J. Scull, J. Spaulding, W. E. Sturgis and lady, A. Seligburg, S. Tourtellott, J. L. Turnbull, P. B. Wells, J. Werner, V. Wolf, L. C. Warren, and 3 in the steerage.

DEC. 18—*In steamship America, from Bremen*—John and Marie Koop, Ann Sievers, Th. Sengstack, Lina Sempff, Ed. Unkart and family, Meta Dreyer, C. M. Forstner and wife, J. H. Henschen, H. Jordan, Louis Meyer, Andr. Erkenbrecher, H. R. Lowenbergh and wife, F. Hartung, Louise Schreiber, Minna Sohl, and 663 in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Andalusia, from Charleston—Mrs. Bursley, Miss Crocker, Dr. Wm. C. Dixen, U. S. A., S. L. Woodford, H. S. Shelton, L. Jackson, J. P. McQuillan, Capt. J. McLane, Capt. O. H. Miller, P. M. Whitman, F. Wilson, Geo. Cornelson, B. Rumney, C. H. Albee, W. A. Heckman, P. Fitzgerald, D. L. Dachradt, Geo. Wittemore, J. Doughty, James Oliver, C. T. Dunham, James Aubrin, J. Coffin, Jas. Hoey, R. Ward, Bridget Morris.

In steamship Champion, from New-Orleans—Geo. Phelps and family, L. Zork, Wm. Dwyer, R. Lovering, De Le Le Roy, T. Caffray, A. Wilder, J. Mulford, Geo. Taylor, J. Gonzales, J. Angle, Lieut. Franklin, and 67 United States soldiers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 20 | Sun sets..... 4 36 | Moon sets.... 7 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 23 | Gov. Island.10 12 | Hell Gate....11 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Vixen, Sharritt, Newbern, Murray & Nephew; Carroll, Lennan, Baltimore, C. W. Pervail; Marmion, Warsaw, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Onward, (Br.,) Luckie, London, Thos. Dunham.

Steamers Glaucus, Gale, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Kennebec, Edmonds, Philadelphia, Thorn & Tobias; J. R. Thompson, McKaig, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; M. Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, J. Hand.

Ships N. B. Palmer, Steel, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Bro.; Southern Rights, Ross, Charleston, E. A. Hussy & Co.

Barks Bridgeport, Elwood, Liverpool, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; M. Williamson, Thomson, Galveston, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Lamplighter, Beehrs, Port Royal, F. M. Bixbee & Co.; Goethe, (Port.,) Da Craz, Oporto, Havemeyer & Brun; Cienfuegos, Cole, Philadelphia, Ponvert & Co.

Brigs Meaden, (Hol.,) Mantjes, Bilboa, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sam. Thurston, Clark, Cardenas, B. P. Sherman; Avosetta, (Br.,) Tuzo, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; Edward, (Br.,) Doty, Matanzas, via Baltimore, H. G. Curtis; Eolus, (Br.,) Wilson, Marseilles, Brett, Son & Co.; Kate, (Br.,) McDougal, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners Horatio Nichols, Lockwood, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Victoria, Adams, Greenport, H. S. Rackett & Son; Mecca, Small, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; J. F. Carver, Rummill, Boston, H. W. Loud & Co.; E. A. Conant, Foss, Boston, J. W. Haviland; Statesman, Cole, Machias, Snow & Richardson; Horace L., Frances, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Andalusia, Bursley, Charleston 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Had strong N. E. winds and heavy head sea during the passage. 19th inst., off Barnegat, passed bark Magdalena, from Aspinwall for New-York, and ship Kingfisher, from San Francisco for New-York.

Steamship Georgia, Gates, Mobile Dec. 10, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Experienced heavy head winds the entire passage. 13th inst., 10 A. M., off Sand Key, signalized steamship Wilmington; same day, 11:30 A. M., off Key West, steamship Ashland, both hence for Galveston. 18th, lat. 36 52, lon. 74 55, spoke brig Thomas Owen, from Neuvitas for New-York. 19th, off Barnegat, spoke ship Kingfisher, from San Francisco for New-York.

Steamship Gen. Custer, Beckett, Washington, D. C., 49 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Left at Hampton Roads, bark Chief, of Halifax, from Cadiz for New-York, short of provisions.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Robbins, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Pierson.

Steamship San Jacinto, Loveland, Savannah 74 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Dec. 17, 15 miles S. E. of Hatteras, passed steamship H. Livingston, bound S.; 18th, 5 miles N. of Hatteras, steamship San Salvador, bound S.; 3 P. M. same day, lat. 37, lon. —, steamship Lucille, for Galveston.

Steamer Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., and Hatteras Inlet Dec. 17, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed. At Hatteras Inlet, schr. Margaret Collins, from Wilmington for Baltimore—wished to be reported.

Steamer Mary Sanford, Sherwood, Boston.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore.

Bark Persia, (of Boston,) Holm, Cronstadt 60 ds., with hemp, &c., to Wm. Loper & Co. Has had heavy weather most of the passage.

Bark Anaconda, Chapman, Pernambuco 27 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. H. Swift & Co.

Bark Simeto, (Ital.,) Noccari, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Slocovich & Smith.

Bark Brilliant, Colburn, 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Leonard Berry, (of Demerara,) Steele, Hamilton, Bermuda, 7th inst., with hides, &c., to J. N. Harney. Been 6 ds. N. of Capes of Virginia, with light northerly winds. 7th inst., saw an Am. whaling bark towing into St. George's.

Brig Hermes, (of Turks Island,) Blackart, Grand Turk, T. I., 14 ds., in ballast to Dallett & Bliss.

Brig Eledona, (of Halifax,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 4 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. R. Noble, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Sharp, Halifax 15 ds., with fish to John S. Whitman. Had heavy N. W. winds the entire passage. Dec. 14, Highlands bearing N. W. about 45 miles, saw a sunken brig, with topmasts about 10 feet above water.

Schr. Helen McLeod, Eaton, Calais, for Richmond, Va., with lumber.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Clifford, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Trident, Champlin, Rockland, with lime to Jas. Y. Haylin.

Schr. Messenger, Holden, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Valhalla, Lord, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Louis Walsh, Booth, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. John Manlove, Stabos, Haverstraw, for Newport.

Schr. Ellen Louise, Reeve, New-Haven.

Schr. Union, Arey, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Derrie Hastings, Wright, Norwich, for Delaware.

Schr. Silver Magnet, Perry, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Uncas, Coyt, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, New-London.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Norwich.

Schr. Mary Natt, Bliven, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Lebanah, Wall, Elizabethport, for Boston.

SAILED—Steamship Hibernian.

WIND—At sunset. S. W.

Below.

Ship Kingfisher, Freeman, San Francisco Sept. 11.
Brig Alexandria, (of Greenock.)
Brig Urania, (of Boston.)
Brig D. R. De Wolf, (Br.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 19—Arr. ship Charger, from San Francisco; Italia, from Liverpool; bark Gertrude, from Cardenas; brigs Afton, from Hayti; Calmuck, from Havana; Annandale, from Philadelphia.

Below—Ships Kate Prince, from Calcutta; John Sidney, New-Orleans; bark Undine, Cienfuegos.

Bark Charles Edwin, from Matanzas for Portland, was off Cape Cod to-day.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Ocean Star, ashore on Romer Shoal, has bilged, and is being stripped.

The steamship Bellona came up from Quarantine to the city to-day.

RETURNED.—The Helen Augusta, Cutte, hence 16th inst. for Point-au-Petre, having went ashore on the 17th near the Highlands, was got off this morning at 6 o'clock by the Coast Wrecking Co. Lost part of shoe, and is leaking about 150 strokes per hour. Will be taken on the dock for examination. Was towed to the city by the Wrecking Co.'s steamer Relief.

Foreign Ports.

At Grand Turk, T. I., Dec. 5, Br. schr. Coral Isle, for New-York.

At Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec. 7, brig Excelsior, Cooper, for New-York.

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SILK, THREAD, NEEDLES, OIL, &C.,
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DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, whooping cough, sore throat, consumption, and all affections of the throat and lungs. It is the only preparation known to cure chronic coughs, asthma and consumption. It never fails to cure whooping cough and croup. Try a bottle directly. It is prepared from honey. It is particularly recommended for the young and the old. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., Agents.

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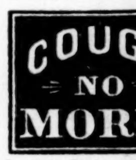


A SUITABLE PRESENT to a gentleman who smokes is a meerschaum pipe or cigar-holder, warranted genuine, at

POLLAK & SON,
Meerschaum Manufacturers,
No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Boys' Winter suits in great variety, at the LOWEST PRICES, at FREEMAN & BURR'S One Price Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts., corner opposite Sun Building.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 701, Dec. 19, 1865.
76, 3, 15, 12, 45, 41, 69, 37, 28, 58, 71, 60, 74.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 702, Dec. 19, 1865.
27, 19, 69, 73, 74, 29, 21, 32, 59, 58, 9, 68, 24.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 601, Dec. 19, 1865.
16, 48, 20, 51, 41, 45, 28, 74, 25, 35, 54, 26, 37.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 602, Dec. 19, 1865.
72, 71, 9, 57, 41, 55, 22, 39, 63, 40, 25, 64, 61.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS. Price $30 in currency. Orders received. JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS IN THE ABOVE LOTTERIES sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
AT ARMSTRONG'S,
No. 140 6th-av., below 11th-st.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
FANCY GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED, AND WILL BE SOLD DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
AT
UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

REAL POINT COLLARS AND SETS.
POINT APPLIQUE COLLARS AND SETS.
POINT APPLIQUE HDKFS. AND VAILS.
REAL THREAD LACE VAILS, from auction, very cheap.
ENGLISH THREAD, HONITON AND VALENCIENNES SETS.
VALENCIENNES HDKFS., BARBES AND COIFFURES.
COLORED EMBROIDERED HDKFS., with names in wreaths.
WHITE EMBROIDERED HDKFS., with names in wreaths.
HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., embroidered initials.
FANCY EMBROIDERED HDKFS., various designs and patterns.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS.
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.
SCARFS, MUFFLERS, COMFORTERS AND TIES.
GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SHIRTS AND COLLARS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS AND TRAVELING SHIRTS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS AND SKIRTINGS.
SASH, BONNET, BELT AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.
COMBS, BRUSHES, and an endless assortment of YANKEE NOTIONS.

THE NEW PIANO.

LINDEMAN AND SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED PATENT

CYCLOID PIANO-FORTES.

The most Elegant in Shape, the most Exquisite in Tone, the Strongest and most Enduring Piano manufactured in the world. These Superb and Unequaled Instruments have Superiority of Actual Melodious Power, a Purity and Vocality of Tone, a Perfection of Touch, and a Just Mechanical Construction, which gives a greatly increased capacity for the developement of tone, and will Stand in Tune Longer than any other form of Piano.

Gold Premiums Received in 1865.

At the Fair of the American Institute, New-York, October, 1865—FIRST PREMIUM, GOLD MEDAL. At the Michigan State Fair, October, 1865—FIRST PREMIUM. At the Indiana State Fair, October, 1865—FIRST PREMIUM. At the Leavenworth, Kansas, Agricultural Society Fair, 1865—FIRST PREMIUM.

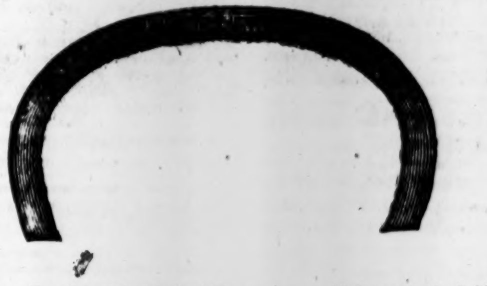


Diagram: Cross Section, showing the Principle upon which the Cycloid Case is Formed.

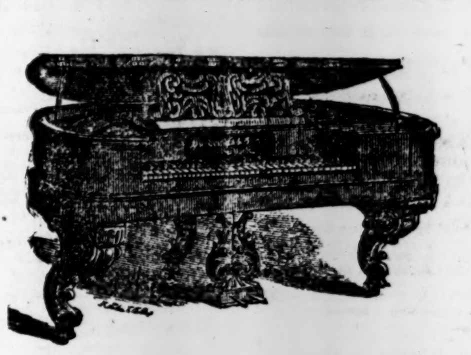
DESCRIPTION OF THE CYCLOID PIANO-FORTE.

FIRST.—The Cycloid Piano has a graceful and beautiful form, which renders it an ornament to a Parlor instead of an ill-shaped incumbrance.

SECOND.—The Cycloid shape gives greater strength, for the reason that the corners of the Square Piano are glued together, making three pieces with the sides and back, while the entire case of the Cycloid Piano is made of but one piece of wood, or rather of twenty-four quarter-inch pieces glued together, and placed in a mold of the proper shape and of immense pressure, from which they emerge one solid piece, so set and immovable in its form that no strain of the strings can move or affect it in the slightest degree.

THIRD.—By this shape the corners are dispensed with, and with them the thick part of the sound board, and all the heavy timber which is necessary to give them strength, but which is at the same time detrimental to the purity, solidity and sonority of the tone.

FOURTH.—By the normal strength of the case, the power of standing in perfect tune is very greatly increased. These instruments, as soon as they are strung, can be toned up to pitch at once, from which pitch they do not fall; while ordinary Square Pianos require to be drawn up a great many times before they will stand up to pitch, even for a brief period of time, and after that require to be tuned constantly.



FIFTH.—The Cycloid form of the case, together with its compact and unyielding strength, aided by the iron plate, imparts to the tone a solidity, a power, and a length and purity of vibration, superior to any Square Piano now manufactured, and assimilates its quality in nobility and grandeur of tone to that of the best Grand Piano-forte.

SIXTH.—The Cycloid, resting upon three legs, is always bearing equally, whether the floor is level or not, preventing any twisting strain, such as is liable to derange an instrument resting upon four legs.

LINDEMAN AND SONS' PIANOS.

OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.

GOTTSCHALK, the renowned Pianist, says: "It is the finest instrument of the Square class that I have ever tried. The tone comes out as rich and solid as that of a Grand Piano. I have tested it as I would a Grand Piano for points of delicacy and points of strength, and it has stood the test in every way. I consider that the inventor has a brilliant fortune in his hands."

DECEMBER, 13, 1864.

LINDEMAN & SONS—*Dear Sirs:* The inherent strength of the frame, which, from its circular or arched shape, unassisted by ponderous blocks of wood, seems to be amply sufficient to resist all the heavy strain of the strings. This insures the Piano keeping in tune, and gives additional solidity to the tone, so that it is hardly possible to force it beyond its power—a rare thing in a Square Piano. The tone is pure, clear, equal, sympathetic, and has the singing power in a remarkable degree, and the touch is singularly excellent. I consider the Cycloid Piano a success in every respect. I am yours, very obediently, CHARLES FRADEL.

LINDEMAN & SONS—*Gentlemen:* I have carefully examined your Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes, and regard them as very superior instruments. The tone is full and sonorous, and, at the same time, sympathetic and musical, and of uniform quality throughout the compass of the instrument. The action, too, is excellent.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1865. WM. MASON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1864.

TO MESSRS. LINDEMAN & SONS—*Gentlemen:* I have the highest opinion of your Patent Cycloid Piano-fortes, and feel confident that both the Profession and Musical Amateurs must feel pleased and delighted with them as soon as they take the opportunity of giving them a trial.

Respectfully yours, GEO. W. MORGAN.

The following eminent Artists concur in the above opinions:

JOHN N. PATTISON,	WM. K. BASSFORD,	ALFRED H. PEASE,	THEO. EISFIELD,
HARRY SANDERSON,	A. BAGIOLI.	C. L. HOPKINS,	GUSTAVE STOECKEL,
CARL ANSCHUTZ,	CHARLES SWINSCOE,	A. DAVIS,	GUSTAVE SATTER.

NO. 22 EAST EIGHTEENTH-ST., N. Y., Dec. 12, 1865.

MESSRS. LINDEMAN & SONS—*Gentlemen:* Your noble Cycloid Piano, now in my house, has surprised and delighted my family and all our musical friends, by its unrivaled purity, delicacy, grandeur and wonderful singing sweetness of tone, in which it far excels any Square Pianos, and is equal in these respects to the finest Grand. I think that the Cycloid will become the popular favorite for the parlor, schools and the concert-room.

Yours respectfully, ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.

THE CYCLOID PIANO.

VERDICT OF THE JUDGES AT THE FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

(After enumerating and approving the surpassing points of excellence of the Cycloid Pianos, upon which their judgment was formed, the Judges, H. C. Timm, J. N. Pattison, Charles Fradel, Dr. Clare W. Beames and Dr. James M. Quin, conclude their report in the following words:)

"Therefore, considering the novelty and value of the invention, and the results which spring from it, namely, THE PRODUCTION OF ALL THE ELEMENTS WHICH GO TO FORM A PERFECT PIANO, we declare No. 99, the Cycloid Piano, patented and manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, of New-York, justly entitled to the First Premium for the best Piano on exhibition, in the present Fair of the American Institute."

LINDEMAN AND SONS' PIANOS,

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the New-York Tribune, June 30, 1865.

The inventors and manufacturers of the Cycloid Pianos justly claim a vast increase of strength in the case through the form and method of construction which they have adopted, and from this strength, the wide, grand scale and the unincumbered area of the case, spring that wonderful solidity, purity and sonority of tone, and that fine singing or vocal quality, which distinguish these instruments over Square Pianos, and bring them up in the scale of instruments, only second to the finest Grands. Their mechanical construction also gives that promptitude and distinctiveness of tone which is rare in any instrument. No matter how strongly these Pianos are enforced, throughout their whole compass, including even the ponderous lower tones of the bass, every note speaks out in the most rapid passages, with a surprising and admiring individuality. The tone is also very mobile, and will respond to the touch and sentiments of the player, with a power far exceeding that of any square piano. The simplicity of their structure, while it insures an almost unlimited capacity to stand in tune, also guarantees an unprecedented durability. The touch of these instruments is equal to any now in use, possessing the qualities of strength, power, delicacy, lightness and promptness, and the design is so novel and elegant, and the workmanship—both mechanically and ornamentally—so good and so thorough, that we look in vain for the like qualities combined in any other single instrument.

From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Jan. 21, 1865.

The tone is really beautiful, rich and clear; full and ringing; with a power of *sostenuto*, or sustaining of sound, which is only found in Grand Piano-fortes.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal, Dec. 17, 1864.

We tried one of these instruments which had been in use twelve months, it having been only equalized once during that time, and found it in perfect tune, and fully up to pitch.

The tone of the Cycloid Piano is large, solid and pure; the mechanism is excellent, and the construction in every way faithful. We consider the Cycloid Piano a great success, and rank it among the first and best manufactured in the country, with specialties peculiar to itself.

THE CYCLOID PIANOS.

LINDEMAN & SONS' CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The brilliant success which has attended the introduction of our PATENT CYCLOID PIANO-FORTES to the public is to us a source of much gratification, and to the instruments a triumphant indorsement of their surpassing excellence. It is scarcely more than a year since our Cycloids were offered in the market, though we had manufactured them and tested their strength and excellence three years previously, and yet, in that short period, they have gained a reputation far surpassing all Square Pianos, as the finest manufactured in the world, and are considered by many eminent artists as closely approaching in tone and power the best Grand Pianos.

The scientific principle upon which the Cycloid is constructed has been fully discussed by the leading journals of the day, and cordially indorsed by them; the judgment being that they are the strongest, the most powerful, and the most resonant Pianos now made; that their tone is of unequaled solidity and beauty, being pure, rich, melodious and brilliant; while their touch and exterior finish cannot be surpassed.

This indorsement by the press, sustained by the most eminent artists of the day, spread abroad the reputation of the Cycloid in every channel, and resulted in an accumulation of orders and solicitations for agencies, which we were utterly unable to supply or to grant without extending our manufacturing facilities. To meet the still increasing demand for the Cycloid Piano, we have occupied extensive additional premises, which now enable us to turn out more than three times the number of instruments we manufactured a year ago.

Notwithstanding this tide of prosperity flowing in upon us, we shall not relax our personal supervision of the instruments we furnish to our customers, but, on the contrary, we shall increase our endeavors to render the Cycloid Pianos, if possible, more perfect in every respect.

The recognized philosophical principle upon which our Cycloid Piano is constructed, is applicable to all classes of Pianos, except the Square, which is beyond help, and from which the Cycloid is totally distinct, and in a brief space of time we shall produce Cycloid Upright Pianos and Cycloid Grand Pianos, with which we will challenge the world. The application of the principle in the present Cycloid Piano, resulting in greater purity, power, vocality, and solidity of tone, warrants us in the belief that it has revealed the only true system of manufacturing the piano by which the entire latent powers of that universal instrument can be fully developed. We propose to carry the principle to its utmost development.

Our success, and the fact that the Cycloid Piano is surely driving the unsightly Square Piano out of the market, has roused up a host of depreciators of the Cycloid Pianos in the markets throughout the country. In reply to such interested "stabs in the back," we would only say to those about purchasing pianos, call and examine Our Instruments and judge for yourselves.

N. B.—THE CYCLOID PIANOS ARE MANUFACTURED OF THE BEST SEASONED MATERIAL, AND EACH INSTRUMENT IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Warerooms, No. 2 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.,

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN

A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Reputation Established!

Mrs. S. A. Allen is truly a public benefactress, and her wonderful success is unprecedented. Her fame and her discoveries have gone abroad, and to-day she is in her line the largest manufacturess in the world.

Everybody Interested.

Youth and old age are alike benefited by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, causing luxuriant growth and beauty. Your hair, if changed to grey or white by sickness or other causes, will soon be restored to its natural color and beauty. Dandruff eradicated forever. The Hair falling stopped. The most delicate head-dress or bonnet can be worn without fear of soiling. The most delightful fragrance to the hair is imparted. If you wish to restore your hair, as in youth, and retain it through life, without delay purchase a bottle of each of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
198 & 200 Greenwich St., New-York.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING,
OR ZYLOBALSAMUM.

We refer, by permission, to the following well-known Clergymen whose certificates will be found in our Circular accompanying each bottle:

Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE	New-York City.
Rev. JOS. McKEE	New-York City.
Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD	New-York City.
Rev. WM. CUTTER	New-York City.
Rev. D. MORRIS	Cross River, N. Y.
Rev. M. THATCHER	Pitcher, N. Y.
Rev. D. T. WOOD	Middletown, N. Y.
Rev. B. C. SMITH	Prattsburgh, N. Y.
Rev. E. C. ANDRUS	Martinsburgh, N. Y.
Rev. JAS. McFARLANE	Esopus, N. Y.
Rev. J. WEST	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. H. V. DEGEN	Boston, Mass
Rev. A. WEBSTER	Boston, Mass
Rev. S. B. MORLEY	Attleboro, Mass.
Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD	Meriden, N. H.
Rev. J. F. GRISWOLD	Washington, N. H.
Rev. J. MOORE	Cape May, N. J.
Rev. JAMES HOYT	Orange, N. J.
Rev. C. M. KLINK	Lewistown, Penn.
Rev. E. EVANS	Delhi, Ohio.
Rev. R. H. POLLOCK	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Rev. D. W. CLARK	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Rev. B. BRUCE	New Market, Ill.
J. H. EATON, LL.D.	Murfreesb'ough, Tenn.

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y., writes: "By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing the hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and put on a very healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; her hair had become thin and came out constantly, until we thought the head would be almost bare; her hair has handsomely thickened up, and also has a healthful appearance."

Renewed his Age.

REV. M. THATCHER, of New-York, in a letter, says: "My age is sixty. One year ago my hair was very gray and falling. I used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer according to directions, and now my hair is restored to its natural color, and has ceased to fall.

The Zylobalsamum I have found the best and most agreeable hair dressing I have ever used."

Valuable Testimony.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have used, through the advice of personal friends, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, for several months past, with great effect and entire satisfaction. *I am now neither bald nor gray;* my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of its earlier years."

For Children's Hair.

MRS. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the *best* I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired."

His Wife Approves.

REV. I. MOORE, late agent American Bible Union, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and it has also been used by my wife. We unqualifiedly pronounced them the best preparations we have ever used—*in which declaration many friends join us.*"

A Fine Head of Hair.

REV. J. H. CORNELL, New-York City, says in a letter: "I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its natural glossy and beautiful black."

Get the Best.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treasurer of the American Bible Union, New-York, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I have ever used."

Valuable Articles.

REV. J. WEST, No. 6 Washington-place, Pacific-st., Brooklyn, L. I., says, in a letter: "I am happy to bear my testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and World's Hair Dressing, in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and where gray, to its original color."

Principal depots and sales offices, No. 198 Greenwich-st., New-York City, U. S. [illegible] 266 High Holborn, London, England.